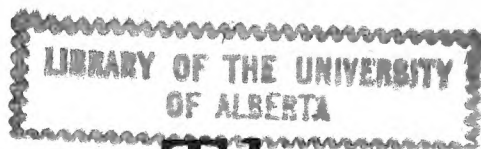
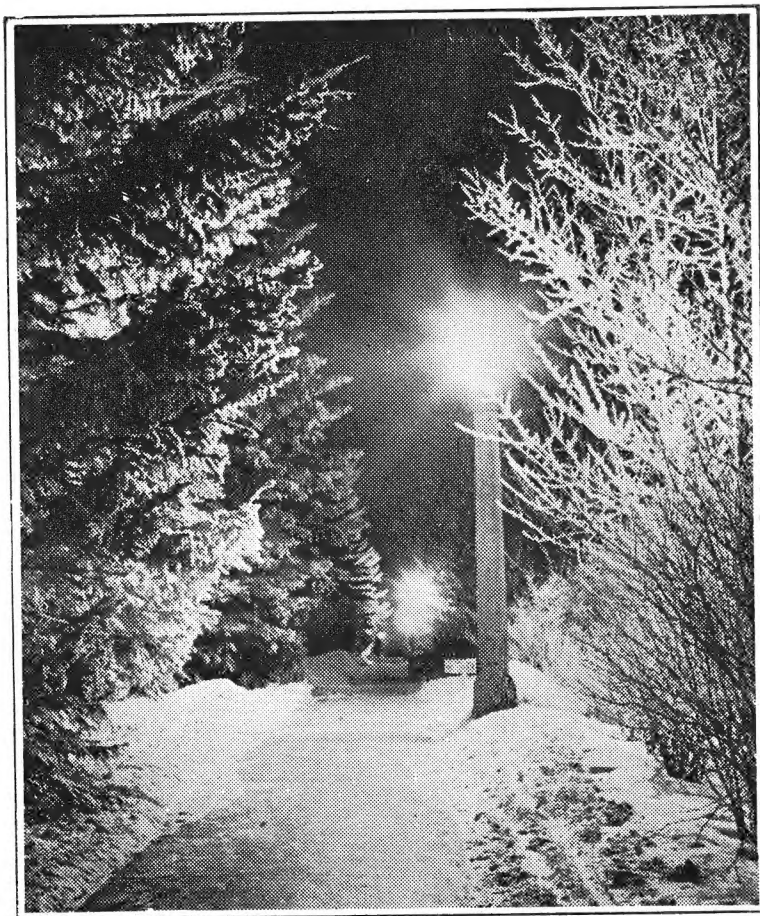


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hand.*

*May the New Year hold for you all
good health and well-deserved pros-
perity.*

HON. R. E. ANSLEY,
Minister of Education.

Blazes!

being a guide to the contents of this issue

K F. Argue, <i>Community Reconstruction</i>	p. 27
W Earl Bowser, <i>The Soil Survey in Alberta</i>	p. 17
J S Charlesworth, <i>Behind the Wings</i>	p. 20
A S. Cook, <i>Perplexities and Prospects</i>	p. 8
S W Dyde, <i>Shakespeare in War Time</i>	p. 24
John Macdonald, <i>Russia and the Philosophy of Art</i>	p. 4
Frank J Newson, <i>Stare Decisis and the Growth of the Common Law</i>	p. 13
G B Taylor, <i>Alumni Notes</i>	p. 55
Banff School of Fine Arts, <i>Selected Paintings</i>	facing pp 16, 17, 48, 49
<i>Around the Campus</i>	p. 38
<i>Books of Our Own</i> : Lovat Dickson, <i>Out of the West Land</i>	p. 30
<i>Friends of the University</i> [Annual Report]	p. 50
<i>In Memoriam</i> [Stanley Smith]	p. 42
<i>Scholarships, Gifts, and Bursaries</i>	p. 43
<i>Trail Blazers</i> [W R. Brown, C S Campbell]	p. 48
<i>University Honor Roll</i>	p. 45
Editorial: <i>So Truth Be in the Field</i>	p. 32
<i>And in the Morning</i>	p. 35
<i>The Editor Says</i>	p. 36

Russia and the Philosophy of Art

By John Macdonald

Let me explain what I am and am not trying to do in this talk. I am not setting out to give an account of Russian art, which would mean an account of what Russia is producing in literature, drama, music, and the other arts. That is a matter to be properly dealt with by professional students in these particular fields and, in any case, it has little or no bearing on the questions I intend to raise. Nor do I propose to deal with the Russian philosophy of art as Russian philosophers of art might present it; that would not bring into focus the matters I wish to deal with. I shall rather raise a certain question about the philosophy of art, a question which has acquired a new pertinence and seriousness in the light of what has happened in Russia; that is, the place of art and the artist in the body politic as a whole. Considered in the abstract, it is an old question in philosophy, as old as Plato who, you will recall, having decided that the artists were not essential to the perfect state and, in any case, were quite incorrigible, proposed, not to liquidate them, as his counterparts today would have done, but to banish them, after paying them all due honour, to any country which was willing to take them. Considered in the concrete, that is, in the light of the kind of society we are living in today, the question is so novel that we are largely without historical precedents to help us to an answer.

I adopt this approach because I think it is directly in line with the purpose this group has in view, the fostering of a spirit of friendship towards Soviet Russia. To my mind the only friendship that has any value or, indeed, meaning in such connection is that which is based not on sentiment or agreement but on understanding, especially the understanding that leaves one with some healthy questioning of one's own position.

The attitude of the democracies to art may be described as *laissez faire*. As everybody knows, the phrase was first used to describe a policy in the economic field, and it will be instructive to recall what happened to it there. The basic argument was that the best results all-round would accrue from leaving the economic field open to free competition. In this way a premium would be put on individual ability and enterprise, and society as a whole would stand to gain. In general, that is what happened at this stage. The second stage is represented by the concentration of economic power in the hands of a relatively small number of individuals and the rapid elimination of free competition in the old sense. Two main factors brought this about: mechanical invention, and the invention of new techniques in finance—the limited liability company, interlocking directorates, and so forth. The third stage came with a realization of the consequences that this concentration of power was having for the body politic as a whole: preposterous extremes of wealth and poverty, periodic depressions,

unemployment, insecurity. Last stage of all—by which I mean the stage we are now at—an acceptance by sensible people everywhere of the view that the system is discredited and control imperative, with disagreement and uncertainty as to the form such control should take: the differences tending to divide people into two groups, those who see the only alternative in socialism and those who think some other alternative the true line of development.

The picture is familiar, and I would not have referred to it had it not been for the interesting comparison suggested with *laissez faire* in art. The parallel is curiously close. There is the first stage at which freedom of the written and spoken word, whether in the form of literary art or of the products of the press and platform, worked well: there were no widespread repercussions on the lives of the mass of the people. It was a relatively small section of society that was affected and on the whole a stable and very calculable section at that. Then two factors changed the situation completely: the one was popular literacy—or popular education, if you will—the other was our friend the machine.

I believe it was Mr. Harmsworth, later Lord Northcliffe, who first saw the Eldorado in literacy. He ventured a new periodical—*Answers*, it was called (it is still in circulation, I think)—which was written down to the literate masses and enjoyed a success which pointed a new field of enterprise to what was to be later known as Big Business. The machine made it possible to exploit the immensely extended market—the gramophone, the radio and the cinema making music and drama easily accessible to all. The upshot of it all was the next stage of *laissez faire* in art: the freedom became illusory. Just as in the economic sphere the myth of free competition was sustained long after the thing itself had disappeared, so we are now thinking in terms of a *laissez faire* in art which—once a fact—has given place to an indirect but very real economic determinism. The use of the printing presses—in theory thrown open to free competition among writers—is determined in practice not so much by what the masses of the people want as by what certain individuals think they want. The same is true of drama (and drama may be taken to mean the movies, for the process I am speaking about, if our *laissez faire* is permitted to continue, will finally eliminate the so-called legitimate theatre). As for the radio, the manner of its use is mainly determined by the mentality that spawns the fan-mail.

We remarked that the evils of the economic system became so apparent as to make it clear to all sensible people that the system must be changed. We can hardly say that any such consensus of feeling has appeared with reference to art. We should not, however, make too much of that. All that it probably amounts to is that the meaning of a breadline is more obvious than the meaning of a picture-house queue or radio fan-mail. Spiritual slummery is probably as real as the physical thing, though not so obvious.

It would seem, then, that our present attitude to art is a case of what the sociologists call a cultural lag; that is, a situation where one element of a culture is out of adjustment with the rest of it because that element is dominated by ideas and committed to practices that belong to an earlier day. We have become acutely conscious of the problem of adjustment to the economic realities of the modern world. A similar problem of adjustment must be faced in regard to art. The essence of it is this: here is an activity—art in its various forms—which makes heavy demands not only on the mental ability but on the technical resources of society and is full of potential significance as a determiner of the quality of human living. The conditions under which it is carried on and the nature of its products can no longer be a matter of indifference to governments. It can no longer be a matter of indifference that in the moving-picture industry, for example, great ability and immense resources, technical and financial, should so often be devoted to the production of something which is intrinsically trivial or non-significant. The uncontrolled alliance between commercialism and art inevitably does that.

Futility or loss of all real significance may arise from another cause—the artists themselves. When artists seek to cut themselves loose from the ordinary lives of men to fly the flag of art for art's sake, art increasingly becomes a matter of small cults and exclusive sects whose proceedings have no more significance for real living and therefore no more claim on the concern of society than have the proceedings of bridge or chess clubs. If it is bad when the artists become the mere lackeys of the public, it is also bad when they try to establish themselves as an aloof aristocracy.

Clearly, then, public financial backing is needed to enable the right kind of art to live, and some form of control is needed to make sure that the art that is guaranteed survival is worthy to survive. How to provide these without hurt to the thing that is thus supported and controlled is the question. We cannot avail ourselves offhand of the answer a totalitarian state like Russia has to offer. Under such a regime the relationship of the artist to government is close and direct. It is the closeness and directness of the relationship that give us pause. We can appreciate Russia's logic in giving the artist, like the scientist, economic protection and definite status as a public servant. It is, on the other hand, in our democratic blood to be at least doubtful of a situation where every poet is a poet laureate and may sing as did our own laureates when on laureate business. At the worst, this arrangement might devitalize art by linking it too closely with the *ad hoc* purposes of government—a result not unlikely to happen with a form of government which is self-perpetuating. At the best, again, it might lead to the burgeoning of a great national art, made great by having its roots struck deep into the soil of a new and vigorous nationalism. Time will tell.

For democracy the problem is more complicated. It is made so by the fact that the democratic way is to leave things to the initiative of indi-

viduals and private groups until it has become clearly apparent that this will not do; and, when recourse must be had to government, to have government operate with as much indirection as possible. As in the economic field, so in the field of art: the break-down of the system of *laissez faire* leaves the matter of a satisfactory alternative an open question. We are not altogether without hint or precedent as to what might be done. For example: in so far as the better forms of art have continued to flourish, they have been kept alive, in the main, by the efforts of private societies and clubs. One obvious policy would be the multiplication and subsidizing of accredited bodies of this kind. Again, the state-supported university is of interest in this connection. A department of belles lettres or of music illustrates a working adjustment between the needs of artistic autonomy and state support; the only complaint to be heard, that the support is not generous enough, being irrelevant to the question I am considering. Finally, it is possible to picture types of permanent boards or commissions which would be the solution of the problem. The machinery set up by the British Government at the end of the last war to subsidize the hard-hit universities is an interesting experiment in this direction.

My talk tonight has been a talk with a moral; let me state in a few words what I take the moral to be. If we find we are interested in Russia's philosophy and practice of art and especially if we find ourselves disposed to criticize it, let us make sure that our standpoint is right. Our standpoint is definitely wrong if it goes on the assumption that our own philosophy and practice are, in general, sound and that anything else must be judged in the light of them. Our standpoint is right if it is that of people who are observing and judging an experiment towards the solution of a problem which is their problem too and which sooner or later they must do something about. That way lies fruitful criticism and sympathetic understanding.



Perplexities and Prospects

By A. S. Cook

What I shall say comes out of one man's experience—fleeting, limited, fragmentary and necessarily biased.

Withal I am glad of this privilege, for I know that what is in my heart is in yours also, a never satisfied hunger for the richer vistas which life's journey should bring to all of us.

We grow older, it seems, with scarcely a notice of it, so much do our daily doings take our interest and attention. Yet over and above and beyond, but deeply enmeshed in all we think and dream and do, is the present life of our times with its bewildering variety of quality and need. If, as Sir Ernest MacMillan said at Convocation of the field of music, we have "our Sonatas and our Sinatras," this can be said of every other area of living. Should we live in a well furnished home we think of a nephew, as I do, who is living in a hole on a Burmese jungle hillside. But more tragically by far, we think of a world in which the vast majority of its people live and die in holes and in jungles. Think of this for a moment in detail.

Nearly two thirds of the world's people are illiterate, and as has been pointed out, are in consequence ground down from cradle to grave because of their mental darkness. They live their lives in the hands of the money-lenders, never knowing what they owe, never knowing the meanest freedom.

But if two thirds are illiterate, two thirds are also without subsistence food, or adequate shelter.

Disease, mal-nutrition, serfdom: these things are present day world scourges.

A glance at the pre-war democracies reminds us that there too battles of enlightenment and public service are to be fought.

It was true just before the war that 26% of all American families had an annual income of not greater than \$750 with an average income of \$480. These families were in the opinion of Kreps, a nationally known welfare economist, "continually fighting starvation." You may say that of course the Negro population would account for this; this of itself does not alter the picture for one of the world's great democracies, which, with splendid passion and sincerity, has proclaimed equality and liberty for all the state.

But it was also true in Great Britain where before the war the loss of a week's wages meant dipping below the subsistence level for countless British families. To read Rowntree's definition of poverty in terms of the thousands of homes which had to suffer it, breaks a thoughtful man's heart.

Now you will understand that I'm not trying to paint a sombre picture. Do we not know the delights of nature, the flowers and the joyous songs of birds, the rosy faces of little children, the delights of books and crafts, the merry laughter of happy folk, the aspiration of heart and mind, the moments when all earth is heaven to the soul?

This combination of life's Sonatas and Sinatras, this paradoxical mingling of good and evil, of joy and sorrow, of sublimity and savagery—it is this combination which, however much we seek to escape from it, forms the ground of all of our present living.

And we need to remind ourselves that all of us *will seek to escape* from these deep perplexities which confront us. "What's the use" is a colloquial description of one great religion, as well as of the state of mind which permeated most of the Western world before the onset of the present war.

But the moment we accept the possibility of frustration and defeat, we must also accept the other possibilities of joyous resolution and victory. It is as though you were in the garden with your young son and your eye saw only the dead brown stems of yester-year, while the eager eyes of the boy lit with excitement as he roughed away the dead stalks to uncover the sturdy shoots of new growth.

Well, then, I would draw your eyes away from the dead fall I have been describing, to the young growth which is sprouting the world over. No man or woman is really alive in whose heart there is not growing a resolute faith fashioned and shaped for social use by all the alchemy of the total life process. To see this in one figure, recall if you can—the ladies will be too young!—the early thirties. Recall the frustration and bitterness and poison of those years in Canada. The national life was seemingly dead, because we had no robust citizen faith. But now look around at people who are grappling with the nation's problems. What's the use! Who believes now that there is no use? No government in Canada will dare—even at the level of petty self-interest—to whisper the suggestion that unemployment is part of the inevitable lot of a people. And this new faith infects all of us. If inflation is beaten, we rejoice that we have the national leadership to beat it, but we know too that back of that leadership and gladly responding to it, is the will of thousands of citizens. Their faith gets expressed in resolute action, and because of these individual actions, life for them takes on richer meaning. First thing you know we're a little proud, even if our U.S. friends find us a bit cagey and dour about it. We're more than a little proud of being Canadians.

This figure from Canadian life is a parable for all the rest.

What I have to say then is in terms of this principle of faith, this coupling of will with action in the service of the community.

But there is another part of this principle that must be made clear. It is distinctly a product of European culture, for the most part seen clearly in the field of sciences. Call it the Research Principle if you like, but

please do not limit its application to the study of the laws of physics, chemistry, psychology and the like. It is a life-principle which if grasped clearly can be applied in *every aspect* of personal life—the eager, resolute, questing, hungry, joyous spirit which is always hopeful, always patient, and never beaten down. Perplexed—of course—because the principle is designed for perplexity—but never perplexed unto despair! The University motto has it, if we will only remember and insist that “whatsoever things are true” was written by as valiant a man as ever lived, and he meant it in terms of truth concerning the perplexities and disasters and sufferings and sublimities of the whole life of men and women. The truth that vitalizes us into seeking and finding, asking and receiving, knocking and opening. The deadness of our institutions only reflects the deadness of ourselves—if we are really alive, we shall see our aliveness infecting all our relationships, including the institutions.

The research principle has been torn in two, a principle limited by common agreement to the highly specialized fields of the physical and social sciences. If we think of it, we will probably see it in terms of vitamins, high-test gasoline, electrons, and unemployment insurance studies. All these things are highly important to our present day society. But the principle is for the common life also; it is a spiritual principle which, if we are to have a wholesome society, must reach and operate at the deepest levels of our being.

* * * *

During the last year we have had an inspiring statement of the resolution which the application of the research idea requires.

“As in the days when we stood all alone against Germany, we affirm our inflexible and unwavering resolve to continue in the general war with the utmost of our strength until the defeat and downfall of our cruel and barbarous foes has been accomplished. We shall hold nothing back to reach the goal and bring to the speediest end the agony of mankind. . . . We are determined to work with all peace-loving peoples in order that tyranny and aggression shall be removed.

“Mutual respect and honest conduct between nations is our chief desire. . . . We seek no advantages for ourselves at the cost of others. . . .

“We are unitedly resolved to continue . . . all needful exertion . . . to make sure of an ending peace.” (Joint declarations of Prime Ministers of U.K., Canada, Australia, N.Z., S.A., May 18, 1944.)

Note the words, *affirm, inflexible, resolve, continue, utmost, hold nothing back*, and so on. Here is an expression of the seeking, finding faith from our leaders. It is for us to implement it where we are, in all the myriad ways that are open to us if we but seek them.

If we are to apply this principle realistically, we shall find the exercise disturbing. The chief obstacle to its application is self-centred interest. This interest is so powerful, that only resolute endurance and continuous combat suffices.

We need to keep constantly in mind that here is our great enemy, operating within us, and in our neighbors. But we must also realize that self-centred life is self-destructive life, and hence has no survival value. It is always vulnerable even when it appears to have complete control of the situation. The life of an active citizen involves inevitable conflict, but the day-by-day destruction of self-centred-interest in ourselves renders the conflict creative. We then learn to apply our freedom to responsible and hence to socially useful ends.

Above all, this principle is for application to specific situations.

These situations vary from the relatively simple to the exceedingly complex. It seems true, however, to suggest that the perplexities of vast social problems are but long-term, and therefore iron-hardened, accumulations of individual prejudices, greeds, power-lusts, and so on.

The simplest realm, yet the fundamental one, has to do with our day-to-day attitudes. To put into daily practice this principle of resolute truth-seeking in a spirit of genuine humane concern is an exhilarating experience. The routine of the day may be relatively fixed for most of us, but now is introduced a keener awareness of its possibilities. Should we sit on a committee, our attitude will be to seek confidently the best in the situation. What ideas we have will be a contribution, given tentatively, to the common enlightenment. Anxious, self-assertive, strident aggressiveness will dissolve into a serener mood, in which lessons learned about good living blend into practical results and findings.

This spirited attitude to the day's affairs produces a tang and a savor and a fascination which lifts the day out of dullness and discouragement. At the same time, each day reveals life to us with a new subtlety. With clearer eyes we see "the hidden things" on which our peace depends. Life becomes more complex in its texture, and we learn new meanings for old words: patience, humor, wisdom, kindness, honesty, pity, and forbearance. In our seeking we find things we had scarce expected to find, the things which business acumen and technical skill alone can never bring us. These are the true riches, precipitated by the quiet alchemy of courageous truth-seeking from the turgid stream of our everyday experience.

* * * *

Here are a few notions—no doubt you can think of many others—which at least have the merit of being specific:

(a) We need the Resolute Spirit of "seeking and finding" in our political life. People of different political outlooks need to get together "around the table" to consider public questions. This for the purpose of reconciling differences. The "ins and outs" need to get into *partnership*—again we have a majority-minority question which is altogether too often thought of in negative-divisive terms. No one party has a corner on people of political virtue and wisdom. Truth is no respecter of parties, and parties have a way of becoming self-centred. The Round Table spirit undertaken in terms of honest enquiry for the public good would produce

ideas and proposals which all parties could support. There would grow up in time a partnership of parties which would leave plenty of room for honest difference, but which would put a premium upon common thought and action.

(b) We should encourage by every means the development of initiative in private and public service. It is amazing how little we have done yet to harness the mentality of the "common man" with respect to every day tasks. I note it in the University. People will suggest things in conversation, but we haven't easy means of pooling untried suggestions. And people are afraid to offer them, lest they prove fruitless; it is these ideas, however, that should be gathered in for study. Individual industries use this principle, but its use should be greatly extended.

(c) General De Gaulle has proposed in the new government of France that the old senate be replaced by a body which will represent all the different national activities and interests. I think you will agree that the Canadian Senate needs to be reconstituted. This idea of a body elected by the different national groups—agriculture, business, industry, the professions, labor, church, women's organizations, etc.—one of whose functions would be to keep government policy continually under review in the light of the needs of the whole of the nation's life, seems to me to have much to commend it. The war has drawn more closely together the various national activities. Even the universities have been recognized as having a vital bearing on the war effort. But how tardily the educational needs of our people have come into recognition, primarily because such matters have been seen all too slowly in national terms.

* * * *

Perplexities and prospects! These are the very stuff of life, the major part of our education! Our day and the days to come require spiritual pioneering of the highest quality. I have sought to portray that spirit, in terms of resolute faith, fearless truth-seeking and selfless love. These things are of their nature, free creations. We cannot be coerced into the acceptance of the Spirit of Reality, else its very nature would be destroyed. Yet it is this spirit of joyous, selfless freedom which alone can lighten the way for us past the dark, brittle, dead, stems of tragedy and frustration.



Stare Decisis and the Growth of Common Law

By Frank J. Newson

The phrase "*stare decisis*" means "to abide by authorities or cases already adjudicated upon."¹ It enunciates a fundamental principle of English "common law," which also requires definition. At one time nearly all the law of England was found only in custom or in the reports of decided cases originally based on general or particular custom. This is what is most generally known as "the common law." In short, it is the unwritten law in the sense that it has not been formally reduced to writing, as in a statute or code. Most of the English constitution exists only in the common law. A great part of our law, including, for example, the fundamental concept that an accused's guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, much of our law as to personal injuries, contracts, and relations between landlord and tenant, is not found in any statute, but originated many years ago in specific judgments. The original cases are often lost in antiquity, but having been followed by later courts in succession, the principles enunciated survive to this day.

The common law is also to be distinguished from codes which have been instituted in other jurisdictions stemming from Roman law, such as France, Holland, and in Canada, Quebec, as to civil matters. The remaining provinces follow the English tradition, Alberta inheriting both the common and statute law of England as it existed on July 15, 1870,² though subsequent decisions of the English courts are still followed here.

In ancient times there tended to be too slavish a devotion to precedent, and as might have been expected, the law developed a rigidity which often resulted in miscarriage of justice. This is the great danger inherent in the principle of *stare decisis*. It was met at the time by appealing directly to the King, on the ground that the decision, though sound in law, was so inequitable as to offend the King's conscience. As the cases increased, the King could not deal with them himself, and so referred them, being matters of conscience, to his personal chaplain, or chancellor, who dispensed not law, but equity. The chancellor, in turn, by reason of the volume of work, had to delegate cases to his clerks, and for the sake of uniformity, regard was given to previous decisions bearing on the same subject matter. In this way equity developed a jurisprudence of its own, which in time became almost as rigid as that of law. Equity was slightly more elastic, being still based on conscience, and had power to prevent an action in law proceeding, where a claim, though legal, was unconscionable. The two systems developed side by side through the centuries, law in the King's courts, and equity in what became the Court of Chancery, the highest court of judicature next to Parliament.

¹Wharton's *Law Lexicon*.

²North-West Territories Act s. 11, Alberta Act s. 16.

In England, all courts have been combined into the Supreme Court of Judicature. Of this, the King's Bench Division is said to dispense common law, and the Chancery Division, equity. To the latter are assigned matters in which the old Court of Chancery had exclusive jurisdiction, and those in which the principles of equity predominate, such as administration of estates, dissolution of partnerships and accounts, execution of trusts, rectification of documents made in error, and wardship of infants.

There are no separate Courts in Alberta, the Supreme Court and District Courts having both legal and equitable jurisdiction in their respective spheres.³ Equity, however, retains its ancient ascendancy, for our Judicature Act says, "Generally in all matters in which there is any conflict or variance between the rules of equity and common law, with reference to the same matter, the rules of equity shall prevail."⁴

It was not until the latter half of the eighteenth century that it was appreciated that adherence to precedent was defeating the ends of justice, both in law and in equity, both of which began to be vital growing things, and to develop, principally because of the influence of a succession of distinguished and enlightened judges and chancellors. Cried a judge in 1767 of a point for which no direct precedent could be found, "We are upon a mere point of common law, which must have been a question of law, long before Courts of Equity exercised that jurisdiction which we now see them exercise: a jurisdiction which never would have swelled to that enormous bulk we now see, if the Judges of the Courts of Common Law had been anciently as liberal as they have been in later times: to send the defendant in this case into a Court of Equity, is to say that there never was any remedy at law against such a wicked contract as this is. . . . I have always thought that formerly there was too confined a way of thinking in the Judges of the Common Law Courts, and that Courts of Equity have risen by the Judges not properly applying the principles of the common law by being too narrowly governed by old cases and maxims, which have too much prevented the public from having the benefit of the common law."⁵

By the rule of *stare decisis* a principle once enunciated is binding on all courts of equal or inferior status and if the facts are sufficiently similar, must be followed even if not approved of. The previous decisions of a court are binding on itself even in the case of the House of Lords, the court of last resort in England. This does not apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is not a court, but in theory, merely a committee to advise His Majesty.

However, it is seldom that a lawyer realizes his dream of a previous case "on all fours" with one before the Court, and each decision is more likely to represent the resolving of a number of existing and somewhat conflicting principles. In this way a new principle may be born.

³Judicature Act. R.S.A. 1942, cap 129, s 14 ff. The District Courts Act R.S.A. 1942, cap. 121, ss. 23 and 24

⁴s. 36 (k).

⁵Collins v. Blanton, 2 Wilson K.B 341.

Every judgment, even if not appealed, must face review in later judgments. Its reception, depending on its soundness, its aptness, and the status of the later court in descending order may be as follows: it may be followed, considered, questioned, qualified, distinguished, and finally if the reviewing court is of higher rank, over-ruled. The term "reversed" is applied only where a case has been directly appealed to a higher court.

Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes has said that every half-century the case law is rewritten, so that earlier cases may be set aside. That is not to say that every half-century the case law becomes obsolete. There are cases centuries old that need not be originally referred to except in an historical sense, because the principles enunciated are being constantly reiterated and restated. On the other hand, cases that were or have become bad law or against the conscience of the people, will usually be over-ruled or "distinguished" into sterility, and hence disappear as references, failing which they may be rendered obsolete by legislation.

In this connection it is possible to suggest that the public conscience has been substituted for the royal conscience to abate the severity of the rule of *stare decisis*, in that a judgment acceptable in one generation becomes unacceptable in the next, by reason of the advance in the social conscience of the people, so that the court is able to distinguish the earlier case by saying that the present effect could never have been contemplated.

A case may be disapproved by a later court but, nevertheless, followed if it is binding on that court. If the facts of the case are sufficiently different it is "distinguished." It may also be "disapproved" by a higher court, yet not over-ruled if the point on which it was decided is not immediately under review. A case is over-ruled by a superior court when the principle there enunciated is in issue in the later case, and is thought to be clearly wrong. Superior courts have sometimes been reluctant to over-rule a case wrongly decided which has been accepted as law over a long period, on the ground that men had governed their relationships on the foundation of the law there set out. Such courts have sometimes felt that the only remedy is legislation. This tendency has been checked by the House of Lords, when the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Simon, in a recent case stated that while these were weighty considerations, "It is of great importance that these principles should be correctly defined, for, if not, there is a danger that the error may spread in other directions, and a portion of our law may be erected on a false foundation."⁶ The judgment then proceeds definitely to over-rule a decision that had been accepted as law for nearly forty years.

It has been felt that the capacity of the common law to accommodate itself to changing conditions in the world and to adapt itself by a system of trial and error, is preferable to an attempt by legislatures to formulate the law as it is presumed at the time it should be. The same judge who pleaded so eloquently for greater liberality in the common law, distrusted

⁶*Fibrosa v Fairbairn* (1942), All ER 122. (See 5 Alberta Law Quarterly 169.)

legislation. He said, "the Statute is like a tyrant, when he comes he makes all void, but the common law is like a nursing father, it makes void only where the fault is and preserves the rest."⁷ This does not rule out by any means the necessity for specific legislation in many cases. The common lawyers, however, point with some pride to the development of mercantile law, the law relating to bills of exchange for example. The rules applicable to bills of exchange appeared first in the custom of merchants where they underwent considerable progressive development. They were accepted into the common law in the eighteenth century, where further moulding took place. Finally near the end of the nineteenth century when their development appeared to have become stabilized, the Bills of Exchange Act was passed. This was merely a convenient form of stating what the law was, rather than an attempt to set out what it should be. Even so, the law has not remained static since then, as further development has taken place in interpreting the Act in the light of present conditions, particularly in the field of cheques, which did not have the widespread use then that they have today. It can be said with some confidence, however, that if the use of bills of exchange, those indispensable and versatile handmaidens of commerce, had been confined two centuries ago within the rigid framework of a code, the commercial expansion of England would have been gravely handicapped.

The same development took place with regard to criminal law, culminating at the same time in a criminal code, which even yet, however, is not a complete statement of the criminal law.

Most lawyers agree that the rule of *stare decisis*, safeguarded by the limitations that have been engrafted on to it through the centuries, has been amply justified by the steady and logical development of English law.

Lord Wright, a member of the House of Lords and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, though recognizing that the principle may perpetuate bad law, justifies the rule when he states, "a decision is an authority only for what it decides, and the same set of facts seldom repeat themselves. There is generally, though not always, enough difference to justify a strong and liberal-minded judge, if he feels that justice so requires, in distinguishing the case before him from the authority of the earlier cases cited as binding him." He later says, "It may, however, be said that the law never changes. The more it changes (or seems to change), the more it is the same thing. It is merely better understood. I regard this as a fiction and prefer to say that the law is a living organism, constantly growing, expanding, adapting itself, like a tree which maintains its identity all the time, though in its full growth, it looks very different from what it was when a sapling."⁸

⁷*Collins v. Blantern* Supra, quoting from *Maleverer v Redshaw*, 1 Mod. 34 (1669).

⁸Lord Wright of Durlay, *Legal Essays and Addresses*, p. 401, Cambridge University Press.



By Elva Pearson



The Soil Survey in Alberta

By W. Earl Bowser

"The fabric of human life has been woven on earthen looms—it everywhere smells of the clay."* History records that nations have risen to greatness through the prowess of their armies, through the trade carried by their ships, or through the products of their factories, but no nation has survived unless it maintained its agricultural production—maintained the fertility of its soil.

The ancient capital of Syria was a prosperous city at the crossroads of the world, and its quarter of a million people were fed from the fertile valleys of the Arontes and Euphrates rivers. But Syria became a vassal state under a Turkish taskmaster, and good farm husbandry had to give way to forced cropping. Hillsides became denuded and the rivers silted up—Antioch sank to insignificance, and today much of it lies under feet of shifting sand.

Nigeria was colonized in the seventeenth century, populated first by the shifting farmer with his axe, who cleared away the trees. The farmer was followed by the grazer with his cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. They cropped the grass short and then shorter—and now, in less than 200 years, the desert is coming to Nigeria.

Alberta has been settled within the last 50 years, and no new country was ever populated as rapidly as was the Last West of which we were a part. A free grant of 160 acres of fertile "chocolate loam" was the magnet that drew land seekers from literally every corner of the globe. Because we did not know at that time the natural characteristics and the capabilities of our soil and because there was no opportunity to determine these characteristics, even if it had been deemed advisable, all soils and conditions of soil were plowed and seeded to wheat. Today nearly one million acres of that cultivated land has been abandoned—some of it so eroded that it will take generations to restore it to even fair grazing land. Today in all parts of the province, wind and water erosion take an annual toll of fertile top soil that can never be replaced. Today in some of Alberta's most productive wheat land we find gullies upward of ten feet deep. These are all scars that will remain because land will retain for all time the treatment it is now receiving. Is history here repeating itself?

Soil is not an inert mass of ground-up rock which mantles the earth's crust. Soil is the living, constantly changing home of millions of bacteria and the food provider of the earth's vegetative cover and, therefore, of all life. Nor is soil homogeneous. The original rock from which the soil came differs greatly from place to place and these materials were, through the ages, moved and sorted by wind, by water, and by ice before they found a final resting place. Some of it came to rest in high, well drained positions, some in lower positions where it has continued to collect material

*From *Autobiography of Earth* by J. H. Bradley

from surrounding higher land. This soil material then came under the influence of the prevailing climate of the area and so was further changed: it developed a profile characteristic of its climatic zone. We recognize at least four soil climatic zones in Alberta. The variety of geological depositions plus the complexity of the external soil-forming processes at work has resulted in a mosaic pattern of soil types. One soil type differs from another in at least one important characteristic and, therefore, they differ in the uses to which they are best adapted. Systems of classification have been developed to facilitate the separation of these types. Our dark brown prairie loam grows the best wheat in the world: the podsol soils of our forested areas grow wheat of such low quality protein that any large quantity of it might jeopardize our export trade. Two soil types within a few miles of one another may differ as much as 100 percent in productive ability.

The ultimate aim of a soil survey, if it can be put in one sentence, is to find the best, the most desirable, permanent use for every acre of our land—whether that use be for cereal crops, for hay crops, for grazing, for commercial timber, or for play grounds. As long as land is used for purposes other than those to which it is suited, just so long will soil deterioration and eventual abandonment be the result. Any planning for a better allocation of the 160 million acres of land in this province must be based on the natural characteristics of the soil.

The most desirable use that can be made of a piece of land is one that gives the greatest immediate return without causing any permanent deterioration. We are not landowners (would that that word had been stillborn); rather are we temporary custodians. Land should and must be a permanent resource to use, to husband, and to pass on—to pass on in at least as good a condition as we received it. Our obligation as custodians goes even further. A parcel of land may make its greatest contribution as a farmed unit or it may be best to preserve it in its native state, the property of the entire community. Who should fail to see the value of a community wood lot or water reservoir? Who would dare belittle the value of a native preserve, where the children of those who generations from now will plow the same fields that we plow, can roam even as we did? Who would question the value of preserving for scientific investigation and comparison samples of Alberta in its virgin state? We have not discharged our duty in this.

Alberta can be divided agriculturally into two regions: the settled region lying principally south and east of Edmonton, and the vast unsettled region lying principally north and west of Edmonton. The work of the Soil Survey in the first region is to make available to farmers and to professional agriculturists basic information on the soil types found there so that it may be possible, where necessary, to readjust our agricultural practices to a more stable and a more permanent basis: so that we may not continue to spend private and public monies in building homes, roads, schools, and towns in areas where the products of the soil will not adequately maintain them.

The work of the Soil Survey in the second region is one principally of determining, before settlement, those areas that should be farmed and those that should be retained in their native state; those areas in which a new settler has a reasonable hope of establishing a permanent home and those areas that, because they are of an inferior soil type, because they have a valuable timber cover, because they will make permanent water reservoirs, or because they are at present relatively inaccessible, would be better left in their native state.

This last region is of immediate interest to us, for this unsettled portion of Alberta is one of the large potential areas for future settlement in the world today. Later, if not sooner, the unequal distribution of the world's population as well as the desire to feed all people more adequately, will force the settlement of at least the better soil types of this wooded area. Those who settle these new lands will have to come to us with the same spirit as did our pioneers, but we must provide them with the knowledge gained through trial and error, through experience and experiment—gained from field and laboratory. The Soil Survey's contribution to this to date is the soil maps and reports covering nearly 50,000,000 acres of Alberta's soil.

But before we face the problem of immigration, we shall have hundreds of thousands of men, and women, returning from the fighting fronts. Thousands of these have already expressed a desire to "go farming" after it is over. We have maintained that the best equipment money could buy was none too good for the soldier in arms. When they return, can we offer them any less in the farms they intend to make their homes? The job of settling the veteran of World War II rests with a staff set up under the Veterans Land Act. The services of the Soil Survey staff have been made available to the V.L.A. to assist in this task of finding suitable land. The purchase of proven farms will not supply the expected need, so new areas of desirable farm land must be found. During the past summer (1944) detailed surveys were made in the proposed irrigation extensions in Southern Alberta and in unsettled portions of the Peace River area.

There are still many problems to meet in the settlement of our province. The satisfactory solution of these will call for the effort of all who are concerned in not only giving the individual farmer land on which he has a reasonable hope of success, but in the development of a sane and orderly land use policy. These problems range from the fertilizer requirements of the individual farm to the settlement pattern of the community. The farmer of tomorrow will, and has a right to, demand the conveniences of the urban home. Can he get these at reasonable costs under the present scattered pattern of rural settlement?

The findings of the Soil Survey when added to other available information will provide the foundation on which can be built a permanent agriculture. We see our farm lands not as a vast expanse of waving wheat fields, but rather as many vistas, each with its productive areas, each stabilized and protected for all time. "The products of the earth are for all."

Behind the Wings

By J. S. Charlesworth

Have you seen one of the new additions to the Campus buildings—the little brick structure northwest of the “Arts”? It has been referred to, and very expressively, as the “Bishop’s Palace,” “the North Lab’s Pup,” and the “Gas House.” Officially, it is the Provincial Gasoline Testing Laboratory.

In 1939 the Provincial Government asked the Research Council of Alberta to undertake the work of establishing specifications and standardization of gasolines sold in Alberta. Laboratory space was made available in the “North Lab,” but because of the fire hazard involved in this work it became necessary to house it in a building of its own.

In the spring of 1942 we moved into our present quarters. Peculiar in aspect, the laboratory is built of brick with doors that open outward and windows marked with diamond cuts in case of explosion. Like any well equipped laboratory, it houses numerous complicated and temperamental pieces of equipment.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, the services of the laboratory were offered to the Department of National Defence for Air for the testing of aviation gasoline. As a result, the laboratory tests all aviation fuel from the Pacific Coast to Fort William. In eastern Canada the test work is done by the Gasoline and Oil Laboratory of the National Research Council in Ottawa.

During wartime, specifications for aviation fuel are laid down by the Canadian Government Purchasing Standards Committee of the National Research Council, while those for motor gasoline, by the Oil Controller for Canada, cover all provinces. Specifications for aviation fuel cannot be published, but while reference in this article will be made to motor gasoline only, the tests are essentially the same for both types.

Specifications cover three essential qualifications: safety, purity, and good operation. The gasoline must be reasonably safe to handle so that only normal precautions are necessary during measurement, shipment, or storage. It must be volatile enough so that an engine will start under all expected weather conditions and yet not be so volatile as to evaporate excessively before it reaches the engine, or cause vapor lock in the fuel lines or carburetor. It must be free from any corrosive material which would tend to damage metallic parts, and it must not produce corrosive products when burned. It should not spoil when held in storage. It should give good operation, accelerate quickly, and burn completely so that no residue is left to dilute the oil in the crankcase. Further, it must burn evenly without detonation or knocking. Laboratory tests are used to evaluate these various qualities.

A very volatile gasoline has a high vapour pressure. A measure is taken of the vapour pressure of the gasoline, known as the Reid Vapour Pressure Test. The result is expressed as pressure in pounds per square



Gasoline Testing Laboratory—Lower Floor

inch. For safety, ease of starting, freedom from evaporation and vapour lock, the value should not be higher than ten pounds during the summer months. For winter operation when cold weather starting is encountered, a higher value is allowable. This, however, should not be above thirteen pounds.

A measure is also taken of the overall volatility of the gasoline. This is known as the distillation test and gives information regarding general operation of the fuel. In this test a sample of the gasoline is distilled and the temperatures noted at which 10%, 50% and 90% of the sample has been boiled off. The 10% temperature is rather closely related to the vapour pressure. If the 50% temperature is not too high, the gasoline will give good acceleration. If the 90% temperature is not too high, the gasoline will burn completely and no residue will be left to dilute the crankcase oil. Specifications for gasoline list maximum temperatures for these three points.

A test for specific gravity is often made. It is of lesser value but relates weight to volume, and is required in calculation of storage or measurement. Specific gravities of gasoline are less than one and would therefore be expressed as a decimal. This is often confusing to the layman so for simplification a separate scale is used, known as degrees A.P.I. (American Petroleum Institute). This scale reads in whole numbers. The lower the specific gravity, the higher the degrees A.P.I. Such terms as "High test" or "High Gravity" gasoline refer to gasoline having a low specific gravity or high degrees A.P.I. and have no connection with other qualities of the fuel, either good or bad.

Sulphur is a common impurity in gasoline and may exist in many chemical combinations. Some sulphur compounds, but not all, are corrosive, and if such were present, damage would be done to metallic parts. A corrosion test is therefore made. A strip of highly polished copper is exposed to the gasoline at an elevated temperature for three hours. Even a slight discoloration of the polished copper is sufficient to fail the gasoline on this test. All sulphur compounds, however, produce corrosive compounds when the gasoline is burned. A test is made for the percentage of total sulphur present regardless of whether the sample passes or fails the corrosion test. The amount of sulphur present should not be above 0.15% by weight.

Gasoline contains many unsaturated molecules. In the presence of oxygen and particularly if exposed to light during storage, these molecules unite together to form a material known as gum. If the gasoline is evaporated, this gum remains as a sticky, resinous material. If present in sufficient quantity, gum will deposit in the feed lines, carburetor parts, and valves and will interfere with proper engine operation. The total amount of gum present should not be greater than 1 pound in 1,000 gallons, but fortunately gum values greater than one-tenth this amount are rarely found. To find how the gasoline will keep during storage the gum may be determined after the gasoline has been subjected to drastic oxidation.

For cold weather operation a fuel which would freeze would not be satisfactory. A test is made to be sure the gasoline remains liquid at -60°C . or -75°F ., a temperature well below that normally expected.

Octane number is a quality of gasoline often misunderstood. Many people incorrectly state that a particular gasoline "has a lot of octanes added to it," or "has a high octane content." Octane number is simply a numerical scale whereby the anti-knock quality of one fuel may be compared to that of another.

Many years ago engineers discovered that the more a charge of gasoline was compressed in a cylinder before ignition, the more power could be developed from it. This is one of the reasons why we have small, light weight, high compression, and high horsepower engines today. More of the available energy is put to work and less is wasted in the form of heat.

Gasoline, however, has a peculiar property of resenting being squeezed. Under extreme pressure, instead of burning at a normal although extremely rapid rate, it explodes violently or "detonates" and in place of an even push, the piston receives a sudden blow, which can be heard as a metallic knock. Power will be lost and the engine will overheat or may even be damaged mechanically.

Some gasolines show far less tendency to knock than others. Aromatic hydrocarbons or highly branched members of the paraffin family are excellent in this regard. The addition of tetraethyl lead also reduces the tendency of a gasoline to knock. From an economic standpoint, gasoline cannot be all aromatic or made up of all highly branched molecules. It is usually a combination, and for better quality contains a small quantity of tetraethyl lead.

The name octane is derived from "Iso-octane," a petroleum derivative. It is very high in anti-knock quality and to it has been assigned the value of 100 on the octane scale. To normal-heptane, a petroleum derivative which knocks very badly, has been assigned the value of 0. These two compounds are the primary standards at the ends of the octane scale. By blending them, intermediate values may be obtained. A mixture of 70 parts of iso-octane and 30 parts normal-heptane is said to have an octane number of 70.

The amount of knock with an unknown gasoline is first measured in a standard engine. Known mixtures of iso-octane and normal-heptane are then made until one is found which gives the same amount of knock as the unknown gasoline under test. The percentage of the iso-octane in this mixture is taken as the octane number of the sample.

The higher octane number of a gasoline, the higher the compression ratio of the engine in which it can be used.

There are other tests, too, which are made, particularly on aviation fuels, but the tests described are those most commonly given. It is hoped that this short description of our work will convey at least a partial picture of the protection given the Air Force and the public by the Gasoline Testing Laboratory on the Campus.

Shakespeare in War Time

By S. W. Dyde

Shakespeare had no love for either France or Spain. As for Spain, he rejoiced in England's triumph over the Armada, and, to give free play to his delight, he caricatures in *Love's Labour's Lost* the Spanish grandee in the person of Don Adriano de Armado, who found congenial company in Moth, his page, in Costard, a clown, in Dull, a constable, and in the frail country wench Jaquenetta. The Poet's celebration of victories over France was more sustained than that over Spain and while he amused himself at the expense of the Spanish Don, he in *Henry's IV, V, and VI* commemorated the overthrow of the French armies by the valour of a Talbot, a Salisbury, or that "Star of England," Henry V, who "made all France to quake" (2 *Henry VI, IV, 8, 17*). He heaps scorn upon the French people, both soldier and civilian. He calls the French a "fickle wav'ring nation" (1 *Henry VI, IV, 1, 138*) and proclaims that "*submission* is a mere French word" of which the English do not know the meaning (1 *Henry VI, IV, 7, 54*). But there is in the *Histories* a page, which lovers of Shakespeare would gladly expunge, wherein he accepts the obloquy poured out upon the person of the immortal Joan of Arc (1 *Henry VI, V, 4*).

Where the Spaniards and French were concerned, Shakespeare seems to have been of Bacon's opinion that foreign wars were like the heat of exercise, and served to keep the body in health, but civil war was like the heat of fever. Take a glance at the following quotations, all of them condemning domestic divisions:

- (1) "Civil broil" (2 *Hen. VI, IV, 8, 45*)
- (2) "Civil enmity" (3 *Hen. VI, IV, 6, fin*)
- (3) "Factious emulation" (1 *Hen. VI, IV, 1, 113*)
- (4) "Unkind division" (1 *Hen. VI, IV, 1, fin*)
- (5) "Vulture of sedition" (1 *Hen VI, IV, 3, 47*)
- (6) "England is safe, if true within itself" (3 *Hen. VI, IV, 1, 4*)
- (7) Unwittingly in a civil struggle a father kills his son; and unwittingly in the same struggle a son kills his father (3 *Hen. VI, II, 5, 55-100*)
- (8) "This England never did, nor never shall
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound itself.
Now these her princes are come home again,
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them; naught shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true."

(*King John, V. 7, 112-118*)

- (9) "England hath long been mad, and scarr'd herself;
The brother blindly shed the brother's blood.

* * * * *

Now civil wounds are stopp'd, peace lives again;
That she may long live here, God say amen!"

(*King Richard III*, V, 4, 36-7 and 53-4)

With this list before us, it is easy to believe that love of England was at the bottom of Shakespeare's readiness to endorse external complications, as it was to deplore internal war. But we are not confined to guessing at Shakespeare's patriotism. Gaunt's glorious panegyric of England is proof of itself that England was very close to the poet's heart. (*Richard II*, II, 1, 40-68.)

A second point of prime importance in our analysis of Shakespeare's attitude to war is his conception of the requirements needed for leadership. A peerless commander-in-chief Shakespeare found in Henry the Fifth, in whose praise he sings:

"Henry the Fifth thy ghost I invoke,
Prosper this realm; keep it from civil broils;
Combat with adverse planets in the heavens!
A far more glorious star thy soul will make
Than Julius Caesar." (1 *Henry VI*, I, 1, 52-6)

And once again, speaking through a Chorus who is Shakespeare himself thinly disguised, he acclaims the king:

"Small time, but in that small most greatly liv'd
This star of England; Fortune made his sword;
By which the world's best garden he achiev'd,
And of it left his son imperial lord." (*Henry V*, V, 2, 412-5)

Who can he be who is lauded so supremely? Perhaps a battle scene depicted at length by Shakespeare himself will reveal his character. The place is Agincourt in France (*Henry V*, IV, 1), the time is the night before the battle, and the morning is about to break—King Henry is awake and stirring; so too, is Sir Thomas Erpingham, from whom the king borrows his cloak that he may walk about unrecognized. Two notable officers, Fluellen and Gower, are also awake, apparently making their rounds to see that all is in readiness for the imminent encounter in which the odds are heavily against the English. Some soldiers likewise are up and in movement, Bates, Court, Williams, whose minds are seriously occupied with the chances and dangers of the swiftly approaching day. It is to this little group of privates that the king lends an attentive ear. He hears Bates maintaining that if their cause be wrong, obedience to the king wipes out the crime of it in the case of the rank and file. Williams enlarges on that theme, saying—"If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a heavy reckoning to make, when all these legs and arms and heads, chopped off in a battle, shall join together at the latter day, and cry all—We died at such a place; some swearing; some crying for a surgeon; some, upon their wives left poor behind them; some, upon the

debts they owe; some, upon their children rawly left. I am afraid there are few die well, that die in a battle; for how can they charitably dispose of anything, when blood is their argument? Now, if these men do not die well, it will be a black matter for the king that led them to it; whom to disobey were against all proportion of subjection."

The king answers quietly, almost forgetting that he is the king, and turns back towards his tent, lifting and carrying the load borne by every true leader of men: "Upon the King!" he ruminates.

"Upon the King! let us our lives, our souls,
Our debts, our careful wives, our children, and
Our sins, lay on the King:—we must bear all.
O hard condition," twin-born with greatness.

* * * * *

What infinite heart's ease must Kings neglect,
That private men enjoy!
And what have Kings, that privates have not too,
Save ceremony, save general ceremony?
And what art thou, thou idol ceremony?

* * * * *

. and I know
'Tis not the balm, the sceptre, and the ball,
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The inter-tissu'd robe of gold and pearl,
The farcéd title running 'fore the King,
The throne he sits on, nor the tide of pomp
That beats upon the high shore of this world,—

.
Not all these, laid in a bed majestical
Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave,
Who with a body filled, and vacant mind
Gets him to rest, crammed with distressful bread,

. and all night
Sleeps in Elysium;

. Such a wretch,
Winding up days with toil, and nights with sleep,
Has the fore-hand and vantage of a king.
The slave, a member of the country's peace,
Enjoys it; but in gross brain little wots
What watch the king keeps to maintain the peace
Whose hours the peasant best advantages."

Hazard keeps step with honour, toil with high place, the bowed head and bent back with the large heart, care with the crown. The globe is on the shoulders of Atlas; but a very precious part of it, Shakespeare is persuaded, is on the shoulders of Henry. Willingness to take up and carry that load is the hall-mark of the truly great warrior-king, Shakespeare insists, and, thus thinking, has drawn a full-length portrait of Henry the Fifth in peace and in war, but especially in time of war.

Community Reconstruction

By K. F. ARGUE

You say you live in Luscar or Foothills, in Carbon or Cadomin, in Youngstown or Yourtown. You say it is a fine, lively community, or perhaps a dreadfully dull one. Let's not ask directly why you call it lively or dull, stimulating or boring. Let's rather ask why you refer to it as a community. What are the things which you and the other citizens of Yourtown have in common?

If the sociologist is right, you and your fellow citizens have been drawn together by at least one basic need; the need for proximity, the better to make your living. Perhaps then you are all interested, directly or indirectly, in mining or lumbering, in farming or fishing, or in some other local industries.

Such common economic interests suffice to bring you and your fellows together, but they will hardly make your settlement a true community. To achieve that, some sort of social unity is also needed. Man, we are told on the best authority, cannot live by bread alone. Hence Yourtown provides more than bakeries, butchershops, and banks. It has, I venture, social institutions too; the hotel lobby, beer parlors, poolrooms, bowling alleys, restaurants, and churches. You may wonder that I put beer parlors with homes, schools, and churches. I do so because of one sociological function they alike perform. They all bring people together to satisfy, among other things, man's need for the company and fellowship of his peers. It is, I believe, the nature of the agencies employed to satisfy man's non-material, fraternal, creative, and aspirational needs that determine the quality of his community.

Though most settlements provide for such needs by accident rather than by design, such needs are always pressing for attention. Some ways of meeting them are superior to others, and Canadians *by taking thought* can facilitate the use of certain types by socializing and integrating agencies rather than others. Is it not highly appropriate in these war years for those who are obliged to serve on the home front to plan consciously now for more vital, more worthy, and more democratic socializing agencies in their communities than those serving in pre-war years? Such, at least, is the thesis of this article.

History is full of examples of community-making forces: The Acropolis with its public gatherings, the Colosseum with its gladiatorial games, the mediaeval cathedral with its art treasures and its religious shrines, all served to give centrality to their respective communities. Likewise the English "pub" with its shove halfpenny and dart boards, the German beer garden with its music, and the Parisian sidewalk cafe with its facilities for neighborly visiting alike served a socializing function.

Doubtless, Canadian communities cannot have and probably do not want the socializing agencies developed in other ages and in other lands. Canada must have her own. Indeed she has already begun to develop them. You should perhaps make your own list as it would probably differ

from mine. You might not, for example, give the high place I do to the public school system we are mutually shaping and extending. You might give greater prominence than I would to sports organizations with their hockey schedules and baseball leagues. Certainly a good hockey or baseball team, transitory though it be, has given a virile sense of community to many Canadian settlements. Or you might find more promise in fraternal orders or women's societies, in co-operative organizations or adult study groups, in dramatic clubs or choral societies, in public libraries or local museums. If you are younger, you would doubtless insist on the worth of youth organizations: Boy Scouts, Tuxis, Girl Guides, C.G.I.T. groups, and the like.

Probably it is relatively unimportant which particular socializing activities are most favored. The fact is they all have important contributions to make to both individual and community well-being. The regrettable thing is that so few communities have organized and marshalled their social resources to give maximum public service. It is this marshalling or integrating of social agencies which many believe to be the next forward step in the strengthening and vitalizing of Canadian Community life. I am inclined to agree heartily. But how should it be done? Where should one begin?

Perhaps we might profitably begin by reviewing the public agencies of socialization which have been generated in our short history as Canadian communities. They were sketchily surveyed at the first of this article, the hotel lobby, the beer parlor, the poolroom, the bowling alley, the dance hall, the restaurant, the soda fountain, the picture show, the skating rink, the (drug-store) library, the home, the school, and the church. We might begin a social integration around the church as was done in the middle ages, if Yourtown's citizens are of one and not ten or more different denominations, with perhaps as many church buildings. It is regrettable perhaps, but I do not think we can integrate our whole community around the church. The home, crucial institution though it be, is private rather than public in nature and cannot therefore serve as the public agency we seek. What have we left? Ten agencies which are obviously unsuited to our purposes, and the school. Will the school then be our starting point?

When you cut through the mists that familiarity raises to becloud vision and really consider our public schools, you may be somewhat surprised at the role these commonplace institutions are playing and could play in our society. They are non-denominational. They are truly democratic, being open to all irrespective of race, nationality, color, political creed, or age. They are non-profit, service organizations. They minister alike to academic, vocational, musical, artistic, physical, social, yes, and aspirational or spiritual needs. They are truly Canadian, being one of the social products of our struggle to conquer and civilize half a continent. Surely, then, we may begin with our public schools, our educational centres, and start to build an enriched and invigorated community life around them.

We cannot do this, however, until we, the general public—and I am not excluding all teachers and school trustees — give up the idea, strongly vested with tradition, that schools are for children only and must be

vacated and locked every night at four o'clock. Likewise we must resist our unthinking habit of locating our community halls, community rinks, municipal parks, and community playgrounds as far as possible from the schoolhouse, as if they had no educational facilities whatsoever to offer to youths at school.

Present practices of operating schools for children only and community halls for adults only would be merely a harmless whim of school boards and municipal councils were it not that these practices separate according to age level, rather than integrate a community and lead to one of the worst kinds of social stratification. When youth and maturity become segregated on a large scale, as they did perhaps in pre-war Germany, everyone loses thereby. Nor, apparently, can our communities afford to build two sets of public buildings, one for children and the other for adults. In all too many Canadian towns youths are denied the auditorium, gymnasium, music, dramatics, and library facilities they need, while these very facilities lie idle most of the time in some distant corner of the town. Unfortunately the converse is also true. The school's reference library, its projection machine, its provisions for group games and social gatherings, its facilities for considering social and economic problems, its equipment for studying manual arts, homemaking, dramatics, and the fine arts, are denied to adults apparently because these facilities are located in the schoolhouse and that traditionally has been reserved for children.

One further illusory notion is likewise sabotaging progress. It is the shibboleth, produced perhaps in the days of the little red schoolhouse, that learning must be divorced from living. Is it not, rather, true that living and learning properly go together, mutually complementing one another? Learning need not bring the ennui and boredom of grammar rules or multiplication tables. It can and should bring the thrill of adventure and mastery, the satisfaction of co-operative achievement, the zest of playing, working, and growing together. Surely learning is too useful a highway to be monopolized by teachers and school children? Can we not use it to integrate and vitalize community living?

From the administrative point of view there would be little to prevent and a great deal to commend the focusing in an educational centre of all the socializing and integrating agencies mentioned earlier in this article—athletic organizations, discussion groups, hobby clubs, youth movements, physical training classes, adult study groups, musical circles, and art and dramatic groups.

Would not a community centre of the kind envisaged also serve an integrating, socializing, vitalizing function for the whole community? Would it not do a great deal to counteract the fragmentary living which is commonplace in so many small Canadian communities today? It is not suggested that it would be a panacea for all community ills or for all educational problems. But it is suggested that we should not sublet all the problems of post-war planning to politicians and experts. The Community School concept is therefore put forward as meriting democratic consideration, and, if it is found worthy, implementation in the post-war period.

Books of Our Own

Lovat Dickson, *Out of the Westland* (Collins, London, 1944: pp. 446).

It is not an easy thing to assess fairly a narrative which in its heavily accented biographical and autobiographical character—for this book presents both features—comes very close to the *vie intime* of the reviewer; the subjective comes crowding into the territory of what should be purely objective. He may venture the suggestion that for him at least Mr. Dickson's novel fails in large part to be that genuinely creative exercise of the imagination which a successful work of fiction should appear to be, nor will he find himself entirely alone, he is sure, in assuming that point of view.

In another respect, to be quite frank, Mr. Dickson's book is unsatisfactory; he has not mastered the technique of modern novel-writing, nor apparently interested himself very much in discovering its really excellent qualities. There are long stretches of his novel which can hardly be of any interest to anybody but himself; omission could at the least have done no harm, and in the reviewer's opinion would have conferred a positive benefit on the book. The prose style is also curiously *vieux jeu*, especially where the author moralizes or philosophizes; one might be re-reading Bulwer Lytton's heavy and involved ponderings. One trusts it was not derived from Professor Bryden.

Yet that Mr. Dickson can do better is demonstrated quite adequately by the section of the novel running from page 405 to the end. Here the tempo is notably stepped up, all literary luggage is reduced to overnight bag size, and the bitter tragedy of Richard, Elaine, and Ralph is worked upon with sound psychological concentration. Here also he achieves emotional effects in the best tradition of the modern novel, and that tradition, at least from the standpoint of getting over a narrative and its implications, is distinctly good. If Mr. Dickson is going to write other novels, it would pay him to consider just what makes pages 405-446 so much better than much of the first four hundred pages.

That he is deeply and sincerely in love with the western Canadian scene and its people, with the love that comes only to people who reach a country young and impressionable, is obvious in sketches too numerous to point out, and Albertans are bound to enjoy these for their fairly sure touch; one might mention the Alberta October (p. 197), the "great cold" (p. 243, where, by the way, "fell to" in line 7 must be read "rose to"), the priceless thumbnail of the University of Alberta buildings (pp. 194-5), and the shrewd appraisal of Garneau fences (p. 196). The author has not hesitated to localize everything connected with Edmonton and the University of Alberta from the "little brown house" to the terrace of the Macdonald Hotel, and very specifically too; this makes one wonder why he places the Alberta capital and its university campus on the banks of

the Athabasca rather than on the North Saskatchewan. And is it a fact that transcontinental trains are ever started out of the Ottawa depot by the waving of a green flag (p. 151)? Certain other like queries are left to the reader to formulate.

The question of the relations of Canada and England is not happily handled by rather long speeches on the subject put in the mouths of Alberta undergraduates usually inarticulate when it comes to such large problems. Yet the undergraduates themselves in their social life and in their normal relations with one another are fairly convincing, and in general the characters of the book are well established for us by the author through the movement of the narrative; the less need for any attempt to sketch them formally since they are best apprehended by their action and interaction in the plot.

Different readers are apt to enjoy the novel for very different reasons; one doubts if anyone will derive from it a satisfaction comparable to that of the author as he discharges at length an honorable nostalgia for the scenes and days of his youth.

WILLIAM HARDY ALEXANDER.

University of California, Berkeley.



THE NEW TRAIL

A Quarterly Report of Campus Activities

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So Truth be in the Field

Dr. Macdonald's address to the League for Canadian-Soviet Friendship was not a finished document; it was intended only to be provocative—but we also like to provoke! The address places us neatly on the horns of a dilemma: shall the arts be vassals of the state, or vassals of predatory interests. In either event, Pegasus becomes a tame beast hauling a workaday wagon, unlikely to bite the hand that feeds, incapable of flight; in either event, Art ceases to be Art and becomes propaganda.

The democratic case for freedom of the arts, and of the press, goes back to Milton upon whose great *Areopagitica* the argument is still built. Only two years ago, in connection with regulation of paper supplies in Britain, the issue of freedom of the press was again fought out, and Milton again triumphed. He based his plea for freedom of the press upon the robust vitality of Truth. "And though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the world," he exclaims, "so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength." And again, "Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter!"

It is not commonly realized that Milton did express conditions: "So Truth be in the field!" But Truth was not in the field recently in Germany and Italy. There was no free and open encounter. It is quite possible that even in the democracies we may reach a condition when the voice of Truth is drowned in the roar of propaganda and counter-propaganda. It is possible that the public may become, if it has not already done so, vague and uncertain—and subsequently enslaved—for want of knowledge. Nor did Milton dream that the Press itself could become, in some respects, a monopoly. He would have been astonished and dismayed to learn that in four elections there was so little diversity of opinion in the American

Press that more than ninety percent of it opposed President Roosevelt, and that his election depended each time upon the fact that newspapers do now not control all avenues of information. If they did, as they almost did not so long ago, the press of the United States might properly have claimed to "mould public opinion," and we might have seen different results. And Milton would have felt, as we do, that the very fact of Roosevelt's four landslides is a comment on the American press more damning than any possible words.

Milton could not know that the debasing of public taste, and the misinforming of public opinion could become a profitable business, or that great aggregations of wealth and power would find it in their interest to oppose Truth. He could not dream the hair-raising horror of the fact that conspiracies of capital, cartels, could one day become so strong as to laugh at the United States Senate and the British House of Commons. He could not know, to take a local example, that Truth might one day take the field in the form of CKUA, operated on a shoestring as one-sixth of the effort of one department among the forty-one departments of a needy university, a voice drowned out within a hundred miles of Edmonton, while thronging Error rides "the sightless couriers of the air" from Arctic to Equator: This is David against Goliath with a vengeance—and David without a slingshot. Milton could not know that one day the mere turning of a dial that even a baby can manage, would bring into our homes all the calculated seductiveness and false glamor of Error, not to an audience of men and women, fortified against it by education and reason and maturity, but to children who have no protection. Indeed, we who live in modern times, with Ethiopia and Spain and Manchuria and Czecho-Slovakia and France behind us, find it hard to visualize Milton's militant and victorious Truth; Truth is rather a shy and timorous maiden unequal to the heat and dust—and weapons—of the arena. Nor, if it comes to that, did Milton know of such other modern conditions as make freedom a mockery; he could not feel the force of such a remark as that of Anatole France, that the poorest slave in England has as much right as the wealthiest peer of the realm to sleep under Westminster Bridge. He could not know of the terrifying power of modern machinery over the lives and souls of employees. Indeed, in the American depression, one of the most hideous developments was the control cinched by that same newspaper monopoly upon newspaper writers. To hold a job, even an editorial job, to keep body and soul together, thousands on thousands of newspaper men and women, like many radio writers now who have inherited their fear when the need has passed, wrote bilge and lies that revolted their own souls. But they were as free as Hearst himself to sleep in the parks and go without food and shelter.

In the encounter of Truth and Error, we must realize, there is as much at stake now as there ever was. Or more. We have learned, however, that freedom is not a thing that may be left about unguarded. Or have we learned? There be land rats and water rats—infringement and theft are possible, even certain. Further, every new invention brings new hazards

and new perils to our liberty. Even the telephone and radio can bring invasions of that home which is our castle, invasions exceedingly difficult to repel single-handed. Without eternal vigilance, we may well find that our liberty has been eaten away or filched. Already, indeed the Atlantic Charter so bravely enunciated two scant years ago, and accepted by the world in a surge of enthusiasm, is being whittled away, becoming "impractical," and "visionary," and "not committed to writing."

Is it not perhaps the answer that freedom is not a simple, but a complex thing. There is freedom *to* and freedom *from*, freedom to act and freedom to be, and the line between them is a no-man's land whose edges are ill-defined and where anarchy prevails. When the Puritans sought the free shores of America, they sought at the same time freedom *from* persecution and freedom *to* worship as they believed. And though we all demand freedom of the arts, every parent will agree that poison on the air-waves, poison in the motion pictures, against which the individual can take no action, ought to be tolerated even less than we tolerate physical violence in the streets. Freedom *from*, in short, is the simple right of every human being, as unquestionable as our right to breathe the uncontaminated air.

Freedom *to* is another thing. There are already many things we do not permit. We give no man the privilege of murder. We take away the freedom of the criminally insane. We forbid the sending of obscene matter through His Majesty's mail. Freedom of the press and freedom of the arts is too precious a thing to be claimed as the right of every individual regardless of his sanity or morals or intentions. It is a thing that ought to be *deserved*, granted only to those who can demonstrate good faith and honest intentions; it is a thing, moreover, that ought to be continuously earned and deserved by those who are to have it. It is true that definition is a difficult matter in the no-man's-land that lies between freedom *from* and freedom *to*; but we have mastered other definitions, and such an intellectual hurdle ought not to be impossible to a generation that has leaped from horse and buggy to radar and jet propulsion.

It need not, in short, be a question of either patronage or censorship. If the principle were established, as it is established in the physical and social world, of freedom to act during good behaviour, with boards of review before whom cases could be brought, we might have a democratic and workable solution. Brought before the bar of the King's conscience, to borrow a phrase from Mr. Newson, the soap operas and many another radio program would find it difficult to defend themselves, while many anti-Semitic and anti-Christian publications would be destroyed outright. If, however, we are to provide Truth with both a shield and a sword, we shall need a more inspired leadership at Ottawa and in all the legislatures of the world than seems at present likely. One thing is certain, Art and Slavery, like Science and Slavery, are incompatible terms, and incompatible things. Freedom is the life-breath of all arts; but freedom is not less freedom for being hedged about and defined and guarded. Personal liberty is not less a reality when criminal acts are punished.

And in the Morning

"But he is only missing," said the Old Professor. "He may turn up yet, this friend of yours, right as rain and sound as a turnip. And if he doesn't, well, I don't know—I just don't know."

"For myself, my own heart has bled too, not a little—I find myself more and more taking refuge in the poets. Perhaps it is only that their words are musical, offer us a sort of civilized incantation to mutter against unknown gods. And yet, if we are humanists, if we really believe in the dignity and worth of man—as who cannot in these days when our lads are doing such splendid things!—it is surely in the poets that we find the finest expression of ourselves."

"It is very much in my heart, all this—and day after day as I go back and forth, back and forth, I have in these dreadful times a kind of rosary. I take it apart, phrase by phrase, and some comfort steals into my heart just as it did in those years when I learned, or thought I learned, that the last war had been fought in vain—with what freight of bitterness I need not say—and when I first read it through shock and tears on a memorial plate beside the door of the British Museum:

They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them nor the years condemn:
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

"But I must prepare for class. Was there something else?"

There was something else, a letter from the father of a missing boy:

"All his letters have been so cheerful: so full of a quiet philosophy and good thought, and above all, with so many kind references to the U. of A. that I have often found myself wondering how a lad who had not had the privilege of attending lectures in our University could have written so cheerfully and kindly on the eve of his last adventure over Germany."

In this last letter he speaks again of the green fields of England, a cricket match at a famous English school and the boys taking time out for tea at four o'clock, of old churches and cathedrals, the quiet peace of the English countryside in the golden days of October, the intertwining loveliness of the violins in a Bach concerto played by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Mother's orange cake—"the best you ever made, Mom"—and two little puppies which he loved so well. 'One of the little tykes,' he said, 'was missing when we put down after our last trip, and we were feeling pretty grim. But we found the little fellow after a long search, and we have taken the necessary precautions to see that he is not "missing" when we come home again next time.'

"Then he goes on to say: 'I received two packages of clippings, Dad, just before setting out on the last trip; and believe me, they were really swell. You know it really brings home very close to a person—to me at any rate—to see the old comic strips again and the

sports pages from Edmonton papers. But the best and most interesting of all, ALWAYS, is the University booklet, THE NEW TRAIL. I read its magic pages from cover to cover, and dip into it again and again. Somehow I have always been intensely interested in anything to do with the U. of A. I think it's because I've been dreaming of going there ever since I started High School, and even before that. I have played against Varsity on the Rugby field and in Basketball games—perhaps some day I may get a place on the green and gold team myself. Oh well! the show will soon be over, and perhaps next year at this time I may bump into the "Old Professor" who received a telegram on the High Level bridge without reading its message until his friend arrived the next day at his home in Edmonton. It's good to hear his kind, understanding remarks about the young lads of today."

The Old Professor read the letter through.

"He may turn up yet," he said.

"He gave a good account of himself, this boy? . . . Yes, of course he would. He would."

"It makes me feel old," he said, "old, and futile, and tired—very, very tired. . . . Dear me! I must creak along to class; the young scamps will be running away, they won't wait."

He gathered his old gown about him, with its benison of use and custom, and hurried down the hall with a prayer, and an ache, in his heart.

The Editor Says:

In our last issue we announced that the Department of Extension had commissioned the four instructors in Painting at the Banff School of Fine Arts last summer to select and purchase for the University a painting each from the work done in their classes. An anonymous donor added four more student paintings to the University's collection. We have great pleasure now in reproducing some of these works. They naturally suffer in uncolored reproduction, but they will show the excellence of the work that is done at Banff.

F. J. Newson's article on *Stare Decisis* might be called a rationale of law. The King's Conscience especially teases our interest, and we have asked Dean MacIntyre to provide a sequel. It is a little difficult to make a nuisance of one's self at four thousand miles, however—and the good Dean, like a prudent lawyer, does not answer letters. We cannot, therefore, promise anything on the changing King's conscience; but we give the Dean fair warning that on the trail of a good article, we are, like the love of God, inescapable.

W. Earl Bowser, who has long and faithfully served the Alumni—have you *all* paid your 1945 dues?—re-enforces our ancient conviction that there

is always a vein of poetry in the most capable men. Mr. Bowser is one of six members of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service attached to the University of Alberta whose duty it is to take an inventory of our soil resources.

We are grateful to Dean Alec for his prompt—and Alexanderish—reply to our request for a review of Lovat Dickson's *Out of the West Land*. Campus dwellers of the twenties will remember "Rache" Dickson. It should be remarked that Dr. Alexander reviewed the English edition of the book; the Canadian edition has corrected some of the slips he mentions.

Two years ago we said that this publication belonged to graduates of the University. It does, even though few have attempted to order us around. F/S. W. R. Hood, however, stationed in Iceland, asked us some time ago for an article on gasoline. We turned over his letter to J. S. Charlesworth whose answer has surprised an editor accustomed to the knowledge that this University is of vast usefulness to the public. Every plane that flies above the broad lands west of the Great Lakes is protected by the North Lab's pup and the men in it. In our eyes that structure is no longer ill-proportioned and ugly: handsome is as handsome does!

If Mr. Charlesworth's article answers a request from a graduate, A. J. Cook's "Perplexities and Prospects" is published in response to an appeal from Calgary alumni before whom Dr. Cook spoke many months ago. We have not space to print his address in full, but perhaps our excerpts will show our own appreciation of a fine piece of work and keep us "in good standing" with Calgary alumni.

K. F. Argue's "Community Reconstruction" has been set up, lo, these many months. Have we mentioned our difficulties with space? Space is always our worry—space and money. On our deathbed as the near and dear gather for the last tender words of the Editor on this earth, they will hear us murmur, "Give us money, or give us space."

It is a privilege to have something from that fine Shakespearean scholar, Dr. S. W. Dyde. Dr. Dyde has been in retirement for some years, but is acting this year as Honorary President of the Men's Faculty Club. We have his permission to print at a future time his address to the first meeting of the Club for the year.

We had banished the Old Professor. It was only a matter of space. But we have brought him back and will keep him with us from time to time as a tribute and a memorial to one fine young lad we never knew—and to all the others who might have "bumped into" the Old Professor "this time next year."

Around the Campus

The New Trail would like to congratulate the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. H. H. Parlee, K.C., upon his elevation to the Supreme Court. The Province also is to be congratulated. We shall not say that Mr. Parlee owes his appointment to *The New Trail*, but we cannot refrain from suggesting that we have given him world-wide publicity as a member of our Advisory Board!

* * * * *

Having in previous years presented an ambulance and a mobile canteen to the Canadian Army, and having last year given \$1500 to the International Student Service which assists students in all countries of this war-torn world, our undergraduates have this year decided that love should be manifest nearer home. They will accordingly purchase for the University Hospital a heat therapy unit to cost about \$1500. Foremost in their minds are the needs of returning veterans for such treatments as this unit will make possible.

In still another way, nearly a thousand students have contributed to the war—as blood donors.

At the end of January the sole remaining "talent night" will take place on the campus with the performance of the interyear plays.

During the Fall, an interest in sports came to life, and the Golden Bears trounced Saskatchewan in football 33-0 in Edmonton and 26-0 in Saskatoon. There has been some discussion of possible future games with the University of Nevada, and of basketball and swimming meets with other universities. How the versatile Bears find time for practice under war-time restrictions is a mystery.

Thirty-two veterans of the present war are now taking courses on the campus. They have formed a branch of the Canadian Universities Returned Men's Association [CURMA]. Blake Forrest, DFC, is President, and Col. Strickland who returned last summer, is Honorary President. The purpose of the association is mutual help in the difficulties of re-adjustment to civil life, and the group makes a very intelligent assault upon their problems. They have already started a Credit Union, and they are making a co-operative attack on the housing problem. As many of them are married, a camp-cot behind the furnace in a basement is hardly a sufficient answer to the question of shelter.

That the general problem of living accommodation is not so severe as it once was is indicated by the fact that few responded to a questionnaire regarding the possible opening of the residences. With more time available, the University will be able to get the residences into good shape, after more than thirty years' occupancy, for the autumn or summer of 1945.

* * * * *

It is now planned to build a Nurses' Home to accommodate 350 nurses at the University Hospital. The Province will spend \$600,000 on this building.

The Provincial Government also intends to start as soon as possible on the buildings recommended by the Survey Committee several years ago. In fact, Rule, Wynn, and Rule have been named as architects for a two million dollar program.

The Board of Governors has approved the setting up of a Junior College in Calgary in association with the southern branch of the Faculty of Education. With the proposed taking over of the Normal Schools by the Faculty of Education, work toward the B.Ed. degree may be done in Calgary as well as in Edmonton. A liaison committee is to be set up between the Minister of Education and the Faculty, which will have jurisdiction over the general principles of teacher training in the Province.

* * * * *

Last summer an animal nutrition laboratory was set up in the University—and shoe-horned into the basement of the Power Plant building. Under the direction of the Department of Animal Science, the laboratory is used for instruction in Animal Nutrition, for research into the composition and feeding value of various grains and forages, and into the protein, mineral, and vitamin content of feeds. Animals are not kept in the laboratory which serves, however, to co-ordinate work done elsewhere and in several other departments, and to analyze results obtained in various experiments. It is expected that the Laboratory will provide more fundamental information concerning the best feeding of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry.

Titan barley, which we have mentioned before in this column, seems to perform well in the field. This year an average yield of eighty bushels to the acre was obtained on an eight-acre patch near Edmonton. It did well on both fallow ground and broken sod. One acre plot yielded eighty-eight bushels, and there was no lodging and no breaking of heads.

The Departments of Field Crops and Horticulture have been amalgamated into the Department of Plant Science under the chairmanship of A. G. McCalla. Dr. J. S. Shoemaker, Head of the Department of Horticulture, was elected President of the Canadian Society of Horticulture in October.

"The 4 A News," a breezy publication of the Agricultural Alumni, reports that to date there have been 417 graduates in Agriculture. Of these, 146 proceeded to the Master's degree, and 51 to the Ph.D. Surely this group should have some influence toward building up a sane use of Alberta's first resource for the future.

* * * * *

The University has this year started a monthly News Letter to be sent to newspapers in the Province with the purpose of helping them to keep in touch with such developments of the University as may be of interest to the general public.

The Alberta Folklore and Local History Project of the Department of Extension which brought Robert E. Gard to the campus two years ago,

sponsored an Alberta Writers Conference at Banff last summer. With the help of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, the Conference has now opened a writing contest for the Public Schools, with many prizes running from five to fifty dollars for individual poems, stories, and essays, and for school papers.

* * * * *

The RCN courses for electrical artificers on the campus have now ended. The last group finished their work on December 22. Since 1941, the Departments of Physics and Electrical Engineering have given twenty courses, with a total of more than 1200 enlisted students from the RN and RCAF. Each course lasted four months. There are no wasted instructors, and few wasted hours, in the University in war time.

A course in Visual Aids to Teaching was given by the Department of Extension from December 27-9. The course included work with slide and film-slide projectors, and with silent and sound motion picture projectors. About twenty teachers attended.

A new short course to be held in January is sponsored by the Departments of Civil Engineering and Extension. The subject matter is Concrete and Soil Mechanics; the application of Soil Mechanics to the construction of airports, highways, and earth dams; and the inspection and control of concrete in work of this kind. Our northern climate is responsible for many difficulties in the use of concrete, and the Department of Civil Engineering is doing pioneer work in Soil Mechanics and Frozen Earth Engineering. The Editor is an innocent in these matters, but there is a concrete sidewalk in Garneau that was made to order several miles away from where it was laid. We shall have pre-fabricated basements next, and the Cock o' the North will crow and goggle at the same time! After making plans for perhaps twenty to twenty-five students, the Department of Civil Engineering was astonished to receive applications from more than a hundred. Evidently they make better mouse traps in the South Lab.

* * * * *

Convocation will meet on January 6 for the granting of degrees to accelerated medical and dental students. With this class, more than 200 doctors and dentists will have been made available in our time of need at time-savings of from four to sixteen months. De-celeration has now affected two junior classes, but there are still four senior groups to run through at the more rapid pace.

Acceleration has brought the Medical and Dental faculties under a grievous burden—and the reality of their contribution to the war may be seen in the fact that regular members of the staff have received no extra compensation of any sort for their extra labors. Alberta was the first University in Canada to start the rapid courses, and one of the very few in Canada or the United States where there have not been at least bonuses for the extra work involved. Both students and faculty report that acceleration becomes a killing treadmill after the first term or two.

Nor does the contribution of these faculties to the nation end with the war. Indeed, for the whole University, the war burden will be a protracted one. Already there is a demand from discharged medical officers for refresher courses. The work of many medical officers with the armed forces has been so narrow or specialized over a period of years that many of them need to be brought up to date on new discoveries and "refreshed" before entering general civilian practice. Plans have now been made to take care of this problem, and it is understood that a few re-freshmen will be with us during the coming months.

The Arts Faculty will begin in January courses for returned men. The veterans will take fewer classes more intensively, meeting five days a week rather than the normal three. In this way a year's work in each course taken can be covered by Spring. With further courses during the summer, these men will be able to fit into the second year with those students who entered regularly in September. In some departments, the burden of this extra work will be heavy indeed.

* * * * *

It is announced from Ottawa that the University Air Squadron will be discontinued after January first. The University of Alberta Squadron had a record that few, if any, could equal in efficiency and value—as we learned last year when results were compared in a conference of all University Air Squadrons at Ottawa. The discontinuance will be disappointing to a great many lads now wearing Air Force blue on the campus, but will bring some relief to a number of hard-pressed professors.

* * * *

As these lines are being written, there is a damp rime in the air, and it is cold enough to freeze the tail off a guinea pig. But the winter hitherto has been mild and pleasant with enough frost for skating and enough snow for skis. This country was made to order for young people—as for the rest of us, we must e'en hustle through the chores somehow and huddle by the hearth in the long winter. And the chores, these dark days, seem heavy and long. But there is no comfort and no joy in the thought of the chores our lads are doing overseas.



In Memoriam

Stanley Smith, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.C.

A familiar and colourful figure on our campus between the Wars has left us never to return. Professor Stanley Smith actually is unknown to more recent generations of students owing to the fact that illness forced him to leave his work in 1939. He died this autumn after five years of misery and suffering.

Stanley Smith was born in Devon in 1888 and was educated in Exeter and Oxford. He obtained First Class Honors in Physics and was thoroughly versed in Classics and Philosophy besides. He was granted B.A., M.A. and B.Sc. degrees all from Oxford.

In the First Great War he was a Lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. and experimented in wireless. His success in that field earned him a Captaincy in the R.N. Air Service where he did research work on performance and stability of airplanes in actual flight. He came to Alberta on the eve of the First Great War, enlisted immediately and returned to the University in 1919 as Assistant Professor of Physics. He later was promoted to full Professor and head of the department. He was a fellow the Royal Society of Canada.

Professor Smith's research in Physics included a thesis on Ionization by collision of gases, numerous pieces of work on diffraction of light from a cylindrical aperture, dispersion and standard wave lengths in the extreme ultra violet region of the spectrum. His later work had to do with very intricate and involved experiments in so-called hyperfine structure of the spectra of several rare elements.

Mr. Smith, as he always preferred to be called, was a man of wide interests and thorough knowledge of many subjects. He loved the out-of-doors and the sea; he was a gifted actor, and had discriminating tastes in literature and music.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith's home was always open house to innumerable students and members of the staff, and much thought was given to bringing people of similar tastes together at a luncheon or a dinner. Interesting visitors from the British Isles and Europe found royal hospitality here, and many of us are deeply grateful for the opportunities that were thus opened to us to meet people with new ideas and fresh outlooks. In looking back over those years when Mr. Smith was at the zenith of his powers, we at the University might truly say, "We shall not see his like again."

L. H. N.

Scholarships Gifts and Bursaries

MONUMENTS IN PERPETUITY INVESTMENTS IN DEMOCRACY

The late Dan Baker of Edmonton provided in his will for a trust fund of \$15,000 to supply scholarships in the Faculty of Agriculture. The first of these scholarships, amounting to \$100, was made available for the academic year of 1944-45, and has been awarded. Two others are available for 1945-46. "The scholarships are available only to students who could not pursue their studies without financial aid and who are of such ability and academic standing as to be worthy of assistance. Such matters as personality, character, and other relevant points will also be taken into account in making the award. The scholarships will be tenable by students who have completed one year or more of the course in Agriculture."

Graduates will be particularly pleased to learn that this fund was brought to the University through the direct efforts of the Alumni Association's Committee on Bequests.

* * * * *

The New York office of the Provisional Government of France has given a scholarship of \$189 in aid of the Oral French Section of the Banff School of Fine Arts.

* * * * *

The Canadian Daughters League at Jasper offers a scholarship of \$50 to the Jasper student entering the University with the highest Grade XII standing.

* * * * *

The Edmonton Jewish Federation has given a scholarship of \$100 to the University. This scholarship has been allocated to the Faculty of Education, and will be used to assist such candidates for the B.Ed. degree as may wish to prepare themselves for rural teaching of such subjects as Agriculture and Household Economics.

* * * * *

The Ogilvie Flour Mills have made a grant of \$500 for graduate research in animal nutrition.

* * * * *

The Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., has made a grant of \$2,200 to the Department of Field Crops to assist studies of soft wheat.

* * * * *

Canada Packers have given \$300 for research on poultry in the Department of Animal Science.

* * * * *

The National Research Council has granted \$2,000 for research in the Department of Plant Science.

* * * * *

The British Council has renewed its scholarships beginning with the session of 1945-46. For the academic year 1945-46, four scholarships to

the approximate value of £300, plus travelling expenses to and from Britain, have been made available to women graduates of Universities in the overseas Dominions, who are qualified to undertake studies or research in Education, Economics, Public Health, Social Service, Medicine, etc.

* * * * *

The National Research Council offers annually post-graduate scholarships to graduates with pre-eminent ability in the sciences. Those offered in 1945-46 are of three classes: Bursaries to the value of \$250, Scholarships to the value of \$650, and Fellowships to the value of \$750.

* * * * *

A number of fellowships carrying a basic allowance of £400 per annum and tenable normally for a period of two years have been instituted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They are open to University graduates under 35 years of age with some experience of research who must have given evidence that they have the ability to plan and prosecute investigations of a high quality without close and constant supervision.

* * * * *

The sum of \$1,000 which The Friends of the University set aside to be used to assist worthy students of the University during the year 1945-46 is to be distributed among various schools and faculties of the University in the form of Bursaries:

One Matriculation bursary to students from rural areas	\$150
Two bursaries in the B.A. or B.Sc. course in the Faculty of Arts and Science to be held in the third year of the course	200
One bursary in the School of Household Economics to be held in the second year	100
One bursary in the School of Commerce to be held in the second or third years	100
One bursary in the Faculty of Medicine to be held in the second or subsequent years	100
One bursary in the B.Sc. degree course in the School of Nursing to be held in the fifth year	100
Two bursaries in the Faculty of Education to be held in the second year	150
Two bursaries in the Faculty of Dentistry to be held in the second year. [Two bursaries were made possible in this faculty by a supplementary gift from a Friend of \$50]	150

These Bursaries are open to students with good academic records who are in need of some financial assistance.

* * * * *

In future, applications for all undergraduate scholarships and bursaries must be in the hands of the Registrar by July first. Various dates are set for other awards, some as early as March first. The Registrar of the University will be happy to supply further information concerning these or other scholarships available at the University.

University Honor Roll

These are they whom we delight to honour

AWARDS

Distinguished Flying Cross

- Pilot Officer Hugh C. Redmond, RCAF, Arts and Medicine 1941-1942: November, 1944.
 Pilot Officer Arthur Mitchell Scott, RCAF, Administrative Staff: November, 1944.
 Flight Lieutenant Frank Xavier Veronneau, RCAF, Arts 1941-1942: November, 1944.

Military Cross

- Lieut. Martin Orvel Rollefson, RCE, B.Sc. 1941: December, 1944.

CASUALTIES

Killed in Action

- Lieutenant Richard Laurence Callaway, Loyal Edmonton Regiment, Applied Science 1937-1940: October, 1944.
 Lieutenant Leroy Duncan Coons, Tank Regiment, Arts 1936-1940: September, 1944.
 Flying Officer Harold Gulbraa, RCAF, Commerce 1939: June 26, 1943.
 Flight Lieutenant Stanley Mervyn Heard, RCAF, Applied Science 1938: August, 1943.
 Flying Officer Harry Nettleton Kirkland, RCAF, Agriculture 1939-1941.
 Gunner Walter Carlyle Little, B.Sc.(Ag.) 1930: July 22, 1944.
 Flight Lieutenant Robert Fraser Logie, RCAF, B.Sc.(M.) 1935: September 8, 1944.
 Captain Donald Patton McDaniel, RCA, B.A. 1938, LL.B. 1941: December, 1944.
 Lieutenant Neil Douglas Medhurst, Infantry, B.A. 1940, LL.B. 1941: October, 1944.
 Warrant Officer Second Class Archie Thomas Noble, RCAF, Diploma in Pharmacy 1939: May 26, 1944.
 Lieutenant Hunter Pfrimmer, Calgary Highlanders, Arts 1932-1940: October 25, 1944.
 Lieutenant William Archibald Reid, RCE, Applied Science 1938-1939: October, 1944.
 Lieutenant John Milne Roberts, SAR, Applied Science 1935-1938: September 12, 1944.
 Flight Lieutenant Wilbert James Robertson, RCAF, Applied Science 1938-1941: November, 1944.
 Captain William Garland Roxburgh, B.Sc.(A.) 1932, Loyal Edmonton Regiment.
 Flying Officer William Stuart Sewall, RCAF, B.Sc.(A.) 1940: October 22, 1943.
 Squadron Leader Cyril Nesbit Tingle, RCAF, B.A. 1930, LL.B. 1932.

Accidentally Killed

- Group Captain David Gabb Williams, RCAF, B.Sc.(E.) 1933, M.Sc. 1935: November 24, 1944.

Died

- Captain Rowan Purdon Fitzgerald, Law 1913: February 21, 1944.

Missing

- Flying Officer Bruce Sherwood Corbett, RCAF, B.Sc.(C.) 1936: November, 1944.

Missing, Presumed Dead

Pilot Officer Bennett Winthrop Clarke, RCAF, Applied Science 1936: October, 1944.

Flying Officer Roderick Joseph Digney, RCAF, B.Sc. (Chem.) 1936.

Flying Officer Hance Logan Shortliffe, RCAF, Arts 1940-1942: September, 1944.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Safe

Flying Officer Hubert Samuel Prowse, RCAF, Arts 1941-1942: October, 1944.

Prisoner of War

Major Leigh Morgan McBride, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, B.A. 1940, LL.B. 1942.

Warrant Officer David Clifton Prowse, RCAF, Commerce 1940-1941.

Wounded

Lieutenant Stanley Daniel Cameron, RCE, B.A. 1940: October, 1940.

Captain Robert Wilson Chard, RCA: September, 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel Eric Wyld Cormack, RCA, B.Sc. 1925.

Captain William Sydney Huckvale, B.A. 1932, M.D. 1935.

Captain Alon Mueller Johnson, Loyal Edmonton Regiment, B.A. 1941. October, 1944

Lieutenant John Windley Reynolds, RCE, B.Sc.(M.) 1942.

Lieutenant Gordon Alexander Savage, RCE, B.Sc.(M.) 1941: August, 1944.

Major George Alexander Cameron Steer, RCA: September, 1944.

Lieutenant James Sutherland Woods: October, 1944.

Lieutenant John Lorr Yeats, CERU.

Army

Bassett, Lloyd Winston (RCAMC)	MacKinnon, John Malcolm (RCAMC)
Bell, William Wilberforce (RCAMC)	Miller, Eleanor Elizabeth (RCAMC)
Bird, Lois Olive (RCAMC)	Morton, Guy Kent
Bliss, Carmen	Moscovich, Sam Robert
Burpee, Elizabeth Louise (RCAMC)	Murray, Donald Rae
Burton, John Franklin	Payne, Francis Lillian (RCAMC)
Callaway, Richard Laurence	Perkins, Edna May (RCAMC)
Campbell, Edna Ruby (RCAMC)	Petrie, Charles Alexander
Conquest, Gladys Mary (RCAMC)	Pfrimmer, Hunter
Cusson, Marguerite (RCAMC)	Poxon, Wilfred Laird
Dechene, Andre Miville	Roberts, John Milne
Dingwall, Robert Alexander	Saul, Margaret Beryl (RCAMC)
Saunders	Shelton, Francis Drake
Dyer, Herbert Lorne	Sloane, Isabelle Jeanette (RCAMC)
Evans, Margaret Augusta (RCAMC)	Smyski, Peter Thomas (CDC)
Faryna, Mary Netal (RCAMC)	Stewart, Robert Edward
Fowler, John Richard (RCAMC)	Stone, Margaret Marianne (RCAMC)
Gair, Annie Amelia (RCAMC)	Storey Marion (RCAMC)
Gee, Kenneth Herbert	Thompson, Margaret Emily (RCAMC)
Gogek, Morris	Thompson, Martha Ruth (RCAMC)
Guthrie, Anne Beryl	Treleaven, John Clealand
Hartroft, Walter Stanley (RCAMC)	Trowbridge, Mabel Edith
Holowaychuk, Nicholas	Woodford, Edwin Kenneth
Howel, Melville Wesley	Yasheyko, Michael
Hughes, "Molly" Evangeline Ross	Yates, Maxwell (RCAMC)
Lees, Margaret Jane (RCAMC)	
McCarthy, Patricia Ethel (RCAMC)	
McDairmid, Catherine Eloise (RCAMC)	

Navy

Edwards, George Leslie	Ludwig, Francis Henry
Grimble, Louis George (Fleet Air Arm)	McRae, Norman Henry
Hawkins, Thomas Earl	Maybin, John Edwin (Fleet Air Arm)
Holmes, Robert Noel Roland	Murray, John Malcolm
Hustler, Eileen Freeman (WRCNS)	Park, Edgar Lorimer (E)
Judge, Robert Magee (Fleet Air Arm)	Richardson, Thomas Albert
Leask, Raymond Alexander	Scott, Lelia Eileen (WRCNS)
Lewis, George William (Fleet Air Arm)	Smith, Kenneth Gordon
	Walker, Wilfrid Alan (Fleet Air Arm)

Air Force

Baxter, Margaret Jean (RCAMC)	Howey, Florence Dorothy (WD)
Bicknell, John Evans	Irwin, Frederick Hansell
Blefgen, Ralph Edwin	Klimove, Morris
Chisholm, Lorna Jean (RCAMC)	McIntyre, Jack James
Christensen, Holger Christian	Middlemass, Mary Jane Ross
Collier, Phyllis Kathleen (WD)	Nicol, David
Frederking, Reinhard E.	Scott, Arthur Mitchell
Graham, Clifford Ellroy	Smith, Ivan Winston
Heard, Stanley Mervyn	Veronneau, Joseph Frank Xavier
Hines, Patrick Bernard	

Service Not Known

Bennett, Frank	O'Brien, Milton Jerome
Byers, John Murray	O'Neill, Reginald Donovan Bernerd
Drummond, George	Masters, William Clark Jr.
Fletcher, Nyal Alston	Pyrch, William
Geehan, Oswald Frederick	Swales, Cyril
Hanson, Hymey	Wellman, Vorece Houston
Higgs, Benjamin Sinclair	



Trail Blazers

WILLIAM REDMAN BROWN

B.S.A. 1923; M.Sc. 1925; Ph.D. (Minnesota)

During the month of May, 1939, the somewhat lurid heading, "Startled Doctors Learn Cure for Curse of Kings," led many University people to read an article describing a remarkable discovery concerning haemophilia (Haemorrhage). They experienced a minor shock when one of the startled doctors turned out to be "Brownie". This sturdy English chap, a veteran of the First World War in which he fought with the 49th Edmonton Regiment, entered the Faculty of Agriculture in 1920 and speedily became known as a hustler in all Ag. activities. The year book of that time records that his favorite study was botany and that as a natural consequence his ambition was to become a plant pathologist. But apparently Fate held other plans.

Perhaps the fact that he was an assistant in the then department of plant biochemistry during his two post-graduate years at the University may have been the first step leading away from pathology. However, three years as a science instructor at the Vermilion School of Agriculture were to intervene before "Brownie" could proceed to Minnesota, where so many good Ags go. Beyond the bare fact that there he was Caleb Dorr Fellow in 1929-1930 and that later he won the coveted doctorate, the record reveals nothing. Then came a nine-year blackout in the way of news only lifted by the article referred to. This revealed that a William Brown had been associated for a year with Arthur Steinberg in researches at the Kensington Hospital in Philadelphia, their project being the use of oxalic acid, the common hat-cleaning fluid and ink-remover, as a blood coagulant. The account continued to show that, despite the sceptical attitude of biologists towards a known poison, the two researchers had successfully demonstrated its value when injected into a living body. The pathologist had become a biochemist, or perhaps the two had merged, but in either case to the great benefit of mankind.

Dr. Brown lives in Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, on Rural Route No. 1.

CLARENCE SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL

B.A. 1924; LL.B. 1926; B.A. (Oxon.) 1928

The subject of this sketch was born in Manitoba but came to Edmonton sufficiently early to graduate from Strathcona High School. During his Arts years in the University he was, in spite of being probably the youngest of his class, an all round student. Although a participant in rugby, baseball, and hockey, it was the latter which claimed most of his interest, a fact which was to affect his later career somewhat unusually. On the literary side his forte was debating where he practised the arts of persuasion upon fellow students in preparation for the sterner business of the



By Orma Wainwright



By Louise White

courts of law. Once into that faculty, his academic record began to attract attention—indeed at the beginning of his final year it was good enough to earn him that coveted plum, the Rhodes Scholarship.

At Lincoln College, Oxford, Mr. Campbell quite naturally studied jurisprudence and just as naturally, participated widely in athletics. When it is known that he won his half-blue at lacrosse, that he was wicket-keeper for Lincoln College, and that he captained the Oxford ice-hockey team on its continental tour, it is little wonder that he attained to membership in the exclusive Vincent Club.

On his return to Canada in 1929, the practice of law seemed again the natural thing, and Mr. Campbell was for many years associated with an Edmonton firm. At the same time hockey continued to interest him more than a little, so it is not surprising that he should become a referee in the local amateur leagues, particularly in intercollegiate games. One would guess, however, that he was the only Rhodes Scholar ever to become, and to remain for some time, an official in the National Hockey League. Just prior to the outbreak of war he was back in Edmonton, and in charge of referees for the Alberta Senior Hockey League.

At present an infantryman with the Canadian Army Overseas, Major Campbell is a member of the Lincoln and Welland Regiment, an association which doubtless often reminds him of happier days at Oxford.



Friends of the University

ANNUAL REPORT

for the period from January 1, 1944, to December 16, 1944.

Balance on hand as at December 31, 1944	\$1,533.32
Subscriptions and special gifts received, January 1, 1944, to December 16, 1944	2,820.22
	\$4,353.54

Appropriated as follows:

Special gifts, as designated by donors:	
The Gas Company Undergraduate Scholarship	\$1,200.00
Burns & Co., Ltd., grant for research in the Department of Animal Science	500.00
Friends of the University Bursaries to assist worthy students*	1,000.00
Contribution toward publication of a manual of Alberta flora	500.00
Special Shakespeare Library	100.00
Special Library of Mediaeval History	100.00
Special microscopes for research in the Department of Anatomy and Bacteriology	400.00
Friends share in the purchase of Saccardo's <i>Sylloge Fungorum</i>	123.74
	\$3,923.74
Balance unappropriated as at December 16, 1944	429.80

[In addition to the special gifts recorded above, the Friends received a painting by and from Mrs. C. B. Willis.]

New Friends:

Capt. G. L. Kyle	W. Dobson Lea
Lieut. R. B. Layton	Mrs. A. Ghiselin
Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Selham	J. M. MacEachran

Special Gift:

Men's Faculty Club of the University of Alberta	\$25.00
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Number of Friends as at December 31, 1943	88
Number of Friends as at December 16, 1944	122

Total subscriptions for the year 1943	\$1,532.32
Subscriptions since October 1, 1944	330.22
Total subscriptions from January 1, 1944, to December 16, 1944	2,820.22

*The distribution of these bursaries is shown on p 44—Ed

It will be seen that the Friends organization is slowly gathering strength and that it has already contributed both to the education of worthy students and to research on the campus.

For those unfamiliar with the idea of the Friends organization, it may be added that it is open to anyone who wishes to assist these worthy causes. A Friend of the University is any person who cares to subscribe five dollars a year or more to provide extras that the University budget cannot cover and to help students who might not otherwise be able to continue their studies. *The New Trail* is sent without further subscription to all Friends of the University.

Statements appended to this report record the arrival of Saccardo's *Sylloge* and explain the importance of the projected Manual of Alberta flora.

C. L. KING.

December 18, 1944.

* * * * *

I.—*Sylloge Fungorum*

Saccardo has come. The famous books, presented to the University by the Philosophical Society and the Friends of the University have arrived, been uncrated, and wait in the cataloguing room. The Provincial Laboratory, that had the news from the Librarian, told the Department of Plant Pathology, who reassured the Department of Botany, who telephoned the Dominion Laboratory.

Of course every Mycologist has seen Saccardo (or if he hasn't, he wouldn't admit it!), but I thought I should run over to the Arts Building to see how it looked. There are twenty-seven volumes of it, all done in apple green. The books rather bleakly record the discoverer, the characters, and the haunts of every known fungus, and contain at the end of each volume alphabetical indices of the plants harboring fungi, the genera of fungi, and the species of fungi. It is written in Latin (according to the Department of Classics, *awful* Latin, but Mycologists seem to make their way through it), and it is unrelieved by any illustration.

Frankly, "Saccardo: *Sylloge Fungorum Omnium Hucusque Cognitorum*" isn't interesting reading—but then neither is the telephone book. It is merely a tool that puts you into contact with some fascinating organism you want to learn more about—again like the telephone book. Its presence here makes our University a better equipped place for Mycology. Thank you, Philosophers and Friends.

SILVER KEEPING.

* * * * *

II.—*Flora of Alberta*

The plant life (flora) of Alberta awaits critical study, adequate description and proper appreciation.

Scientific publications designed to describe and discuss the plant life of a region fall into two main categories. First, there are systematic or

taxonomic manuals, concerned chiefly with classification, i.e., descriptions of the various species and varieties, and their arrangement in genera, families, orders, and classes, with keys for identification purposes. Secondly, there are ecological publications, dealing with the environmental, geographical, and historical aspects of the vegetation, the natural grouping of plants in various kinds of associations, and the relationships of these groups, as well as of individual plants, to one another and to their surroundings. Investigations leading to the two kinds of publication may proceed hand in hand; but ecological researches are much more readily carried forward when the various species are well known. Botanists of the University of Alberta, for many years actively engaged in ecological investigations, have become increasingly aware of the necessity of clarifying their understanding and extending their knowledge of the native plant species. Since North American manuals are, for one reason or another, quite unsatisfactory for the Alberta flora, local botanists are faced with the task of compiling pertinent information from various published sources and of incorporating extensive floristic and taxonomic studies of their own. Thus it has become evident to professional botanists in Alberta that they must produce a manual for their own use. It might be added that professional botanists carry the responsibility of identifying specimens submitted by workers in other branches and of assigning the proper names. This becomes a very arduous task where there is no authoritative manual covering the flora.

The proposed book would deal only with the so-called vascular or "higher" plants, these being the flowering plants, the cone-bearing plants like pine and spruce, and the ferns and their allies. Actually, these comprise the bulk of our vegetation, and they are the plants upon which most other organisms depend. Excluded would be such important plants as mosses, algae, and fungi; they would remain for descriptive works of the more distant future. It is anticipated that the projected volume would contain descriptions of approximately 1500 species and varieties. Keys for use in identifying the plants would be provided. It is hoped that there might be attractive illustrations to aid in identification. The extent to which photographs and colored illustrations might be used is at present problematical. Perhaps there is a hint here for generous and artistic "friends."

It is proposed that the volume should include information about the habitats and ranges of the different species, as well as notes on the ecological significance and practical importance of certain grasses, trees, shrubs, fruits, and herbs. Special attention would be given to weeds.

What is involved in preparing the material for such a volume? Briefly, it may be said that a tremendous amount of work is required to compile the necessary information from available manuals, monographs, and taxonomic journals, to acquire a large collection of plant specimens from all parts of the Province, and to gain a proper first-hand knowledge of the plants in their natural setting. An eminent Harvard botanist, in a

critical review of a recently published State Flora, remarks that authors of manuals should be trained and accurate taxonomists "with a clear understanding of the vastness, the difficulty, the literature and the technique of their subject." This should "shiver the timbers" of your provincial botanist; nevertheless, the manual must be done! Actually, the assistance of leading taxonomists is being sought in distinguishing some of our more difficult species. This involves a large correspondence and the making of numerous collections of the plants concerned. Hand in hand with the production of a manual goes the building of a good herbarium, and the latter can be achieved only through extensive field and laboratory work. Considerable progress along these lines has been made in recent years. Further advances will depend largely on facilities for field work and on the quality of student assistance that becomes available. Future progress will depend also on assistance received from amateur botanists in the Province.

Amateur botanists are almost rare in Alberta as professional botanists. But, though few in number, they are not lacking in enthusiasm or good works. It would seem proper here to pay a special tribute to certain of these botanists, those who have already made valuable contributions to the University herbarium and to our understanding of the flora. Though these men do not follow botany as a profession, and so may be spoken of as amateur botanists, they are by no means amateurish; actually they are experts in their chosen groups of plants. Mr. W. C. McCalla of Calgary has been for many years an enthusiastic collector and expert photographer of Alberta plants. He is the author of a beautiful book (*Wild Flowers of Western Canada*) dealing with some of the more attractive native plants. Numerous species discovered by him in the early days turned out to be new to science, and several of these were named in his honor, for example, *Primula MacCalliana*, a lovely mountain primrose. Mr. A. H. Brinkman of Craigmyle received his botanical inspiration in England but is largely a self-made student of the science. He has gained a critical understanding of certain groups of plants and has published a number of valuable botanical articles, including taxonomic papers on the lowly liverworts. Dr. G. H. Turner of Fort Saskatchewan began, in middle life, an enthusiastic study of native plants and is rapidly becoming an authority on our local flora. From time to time he turns up something new for the Edmonton region. Would that there were a Turner in every community! And, would that there were more professional botanists to assist and encourage "budding" amateurs. Useful contributions to the University herbarium have been made by several of our graduates, notably, J. L. Bolton, J. A. Campbell, and J. J. Sexsmith.

Who would use a manual on the flora of Alberta? Of what value would it be? As already indicated, a book of this kind has become indispensable for professional botanists in the Province. To botanists elsewhere, especially plant geographers and taxonomists, it would be of considerable interest, as descriptive of an imperfectly known floristic region.

(A contribution to scholarship the book must be; otherwise it should not be published.) But the hope is that the volume would have an appeal and a use much wider than the professional. It would be welcomed, of course, by amateur botanists and would undoubtedly serve to stimulate and assist others to take up botany as an avocation. Such a book is badly needed by technical agriculturists, horticulturists, and foresters, those concerned with grazing land problems, the introduction and breeding of plants, weed problems, plant diseases, poisonous plants, forest management, conservation of natural plant resources, land classification, and the like. The book should be useful to persons with zoological interests. Animals are dependent on vegetation in a variety of ways, and as a distinguished biologist has said, every species of plant is a stage on which a drama of animal life is enacted. Certain public health experts might be interested; for example, medical entomologists concerned with the occurrence of disease-carrying ticks on native plant species. Other specialists who might find the volume of some value are the geologists, for they come close to plant life in the field and in certain of their investigations.

Finally, the book should have significance for all lovers of nature and for all good citizens. There might well be developed a finer appreciation of the beauty and wonder of living organisms, as well as a better understanding of biological phenomena. Curiosity should be awakened about the behaviour of plants and animals. Learning to recognize the different kinds of organisms is likely to lead to close observation of their variations, life habits, growth, relation to environment, and place in nature. Thus may come an understanding of the laws that operate in the realm of the living. Hence the importance of books that provide close contacts with life phenomena. A volume descriptive of the flora of Alberta should find a place in every public library, in every school, and in many homes of the Province.

E. H. Moss.



Alumni Notes

Light votes appear to be the fashion these days—unfortunately. That this applies to alumni was shown by the fact that out of about nine hundred or a thousand, *ninety* voted in favor of the new constitution and *three* against. There would seem to be some logic in recognizing the inarticulateness of the electorate and putting more power in the hands of the Council. However, we'll see! During November and December negotiations have been going on to appoint the new Council, which includes the presidents of the Students' Union and Senior class (ex officio), representatives of the Branches, Medical Association, and Local Committees, and (an innovation) representatives from five electoral zones in Alberta. A president and vice-president are being elected by the present Council which retires on Dec. 31. Early in the new year the names of the incoming members will be announced, and this will be followed by the Annual Meeting on February 3. Other alumni, particularly from outside the city, will be welcome at this meeting, in a non-voting capacity.

Financial . . .

For the last two years many alumni have felt that in *The New Trail* they were at last receiving value for their fees. There have never been so many in good standing. During 1944, this magazine has been sent to all "members of the University" in the armed forces whether they were alumni or not. It has also been sent to subscribers and Friends in no other way connected with the University. But it has been restricted to civilian alumni and alumnae who paid fees in 1943 or 1944. The 1943 members who have fallen from grace will be removed from the 1945 mailing list. Graduate readers are earnestly requested to show their copies to others and help us not only to maintain but to increase the number of alumni in good standing. Since *The New Trail* is a joint publication of the University and the Alumni Association, the actual cost to the Association is most reasonable. Nevertheless, since we are carrying *two* contributing years on the income of *one*, there is not much left for other purposes. Please help us to swell the numbers!

Opportunities . . .

Word has recently been received from the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, of vacancies occasionally occurring on the staff of the Dependents' Board of Trustees, Department of National Defence. The position mentioned is that of Reviewing Officer, the initial remuneration is \$1,200 per annum, and the work is suitable to persons with a background in social service work. Anyone interested should write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ontario.

Branch News . . .

Early in November I received from Arminda Phelps (Mrs. Paul '27) a resumé of alumni activities in Toronto. She spoke first of a very enjoyable dance in conjunction with other Western Canada alumni at

Malloney's Art Galleries. The major function seems to have been a dinner at the Windsor Arms Hotel, presided over by Dr. Frank Noakes '37, who has headed the branch for the last two years. The toast to the University was ably proposed by Mary Silverthorn '25. Jack Tuck '32, '35, permanent registrar of the Branch, introduced Dr. W. H. Alexander who was received with great enthusiasm. A film depicting scenes around the University was shown. . . In the autumn a very pleasant tea was held at the home of Dr. ('21, '28) and Mrs. ('29) Stuart Jaffary. . . Officers for 1945 are: President, D. M. Robertson (App. Sci. '15-'17); Vice-President, Mrs. Paul Phelps; Secretary, Mrs. F. (Gillespie) Spooner, 37 Thurston Road; and Treasurer, V. A. Hayward '36, '38, 663 Oriole Parkway.

The Calgary Branch, presided over by Rex McMeekin '41, has launched out into an admirable form of service to the community and the University. They are sponsoring the lectures of the Philosophical Society in Calgary on the evening following the lecture here. Thus far they have entertained Dr. C. R. Tracy of the Department of English, speaking on "Society and the Liberal Arts," and Dean R. D. Sinclair of the Faculty of Agriculture whose topic was, "Agriculture and Human Welfare."*

Here in Edmonton the executive of the Branch has lately been concerned with the arrangements for sending cigarettes overseas. As the total amount of money required (some \$575.00) was far beyond the means of the local group, the students were appealed to and responded nobly. From the ranks of the University Naval Training Division, the COTC, the University Air Squadron, and the RCAMC came the amount of just over four hundred dollars! So the boys will get their fags again and, we fervently hope, will be back with us in greater numbers before another year rolls around.

News from Overseas . . .

I have been deeply touched by the receipt of many letters from overseas during the year. *The New Trail* and the 1943 cigarettes followed our sailors, soldiers, and airmen to many of the far places, and it is quite evident that to be remembered was greatly appreciated. But let a few of the "boys" speak for themselves: Capt. James Campbell '29 of the 10th U.S. Station Hospital APO 507, c/o P.M., New York, says, "Being with the U.S. forces, I don't have many contacts with Canadians. . . While in Wales I met Capt. and Mrs. John Herbert Chamberlain '37, '42; it was a thoroughly enjoyable experience." . . "I hope the good old prairie 'Chinooks' and the Pilsener beer still exist by the time we get home," says Capt. Thomas H. Knight '30. His address is (PPCLI) Det CIDI, 1st ECA, Regt. APO 658, U.S. Army c/o P.M., New York City. . . Since his arrival in Italy, Capt. V. Ignatieff '32 has "travelled the breadth and

*The original idea of sending Philosophers to Calgary is to be credited to Geoff. himself —Ed.

length of the country, that is as far north as the Jerries have permitted me to do. . . . To cover 10,000 miles in a jeep requires a certain amount of determination." "Sandy," as he was named when he joined the Highlanders, is now addressed, "HQI Can. Corps, CMF." . . . I wish I could quote in full Lieut. Jim Saks' letter from HMCS "Iroquois," but can give you only snatches: "We've been having a most wonderful time the last few months. . . . Our medico is a U of A grad., John Murray '35, and we also had Don Ross '31. . . . Did corral Alan Scott, Com. '38, and George Manning, Com. '32-'36, with Bert Swann in London, also the much advanced and now decorated Bill Zeigler. Also ran into 'Funny' Greig '39, Jack Dewis '40, and Lorne Ingle '40. . . . Haven't seen any Gilbert and Sullivan's, but I always think of those wonderful days with the Philharmonic." . . . Flying Officer Ron Graham '37 and Doug Ritchie '41 penned a joint note from India (435 Squadron RCAF) to go with a ten-rupee note (which has been causing quite a stir in local financial circles!). They mentioned Capt. Lorne Oatway '40, CDC and S/L Don Wilson, Rhodes Scholar for '34 who has since returned to Canada. . . . "The July issue has gone the rounds of many good friends in the persons of Capt. Johnny Walker, Lieut. Bill Wickett, Lieut. Marg. Willox, and also Joe Chamberlain who has been a patient here for some months. Thanks for keeping us posted," says Lieut. D. M. Patrick, No. 11 Can. General Hospital, CAO. . . . From his mother in Vancouver I am glad to learn that Lieut. R. C. Felstead '40, formerly RCA, has fully recovered from a serious wound. He has transferred to the infantry, his address being 89/109 Inf. Battn., CAO, CMF. . . . Should also like to quote another letter extensively, this one from Capt. J. W. Neilson '41, 5 Coy. CDC, CAO, BWEF. He says in part: "I am at present attached to an Army Service Corps unit where one of the officers is Wilf Archibald '42. He married Kay Jackson, H.Ec. '39. The other night I was back to a CCS and found Major Dan Revell '32 there. Also saw Dave Lubert '42 with a LAA battery. I came across to Normandy with a Field Dressing Station commanded by Major A. D. Macpherson—he and I used to talk U of A so much we were threatened with ostracism!" . . . Bryson Burrows (Pte. R. B., 35 Cdn. A. Tps. Comp. Coy., RCASC, CAO) refers feelingly to a rendezvous in London, the "Chez-Moi," "which is just a stone's throw from the Regent's Palace Hotel. . . . On the right hand side (facing the bar) there are caricatures of Bob Mewburn and Cam Steer. Should your entrance be questioned, just say you are a friend of theirs or of Tom Percival, Ed Parks, etc., and then everything will be okay!"

1912-1921

Personals . . .

I am glad to have more news of old-timers than usual beginning with Professor Emeritus Jas. Adam '12, '15 of 632 Harbinger Ave., Victoria, B.C. "Jimmy" reports that Mrs. A. and he keep well and continue to enjoy the genial climate "although I still feel closely in touch with Varsity affairs." . . . C. F. Carswell '15 hopes to attend graduation ceremonies next year "on the thirtieth anniversary of my own graduation." Hope to see

you C.F.! . . . Our sincere sympathy goes to Dr. J. W. Kinney '17, along with the hope that his boy, severely wounded in France, has recovered. Dr. McKinney says, "My first position was in the Dept. of Health at Ottawa. In 1926 I moved to Yonkers, New York, with the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, then after two years came up here (Berlin, New Hampshire) with the Brown Co., where I am in the Research Dept." The remainder of the address is 254 High Street. . . This from N. F. Bell '19, Box 578, Drumheller: "Living over in our sister province for the past 16 years I have been pretty well out of contact with the U of A. However, I resigned my post with the Experimental Farm Service to become district agriculturalist for the Province of Alberta. Was very much surprised to meet 'Capt.' Gordon Kidd '16 on the street, not having seen him since 1916. Also met the Principal of public schools, Fred King, 1915-16, who was in our freshman class in 1915.

Honors to two eminent legal lights! The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Howson '16 now heads the trial division of the Alberta Supreme court; and a new judge in the trial division is the Hon. Mr. Justice Hugh John Macdonald '21. The latter, by the way, is President-elect of our Association. Three cheers and a tiger, boys!

1922-1930

Writing from Vancouver (1825 W. 16th Ave.), Rev. G. Harrison Villet '22 praises the publication. He thinks well of recent UBC changes but remarks that, "Those of us with our memories of Alberta still feel that you have many things not found out here." . . . We of class '23 knew her as Margaret Russell, but she now writes to say that she is Mrs. J. A. Blezard, 298 Victoria St., London, Ontario. . . Geraldine Coursier (née Duclos), also '23, of 624 Frederick Street, Vernon, B.C., has fallen completely in love with that province although Alberta "has a warm spot in her heart." . . . Another far away member of that class is Robert Kronick, Attorney at Law, of 1425 Chapman Bldg., 756 South Broadway, Los Angeles 14. . . Representing 1924 is Lesley M. Heathcote, lately of Seattle (Univ. of Washington), but soon to join the staff of the International Labour Office in Montreal in January. She would like to meet old acquaintances who live there. . . G. Allen Mail '25 of Radnor Road, Radnor, Pennsylvania, wonders if there are any other Alberta grads in the Philadelphia district (are there?). Allen is with Wyeth Inc. in charge of the finishing of penicillin—"a far cry from my professional preference of Entomology," he says. . . Warm thanks to Dr. L. V. Bell '25, P.O. Box 264, Haileybury, Ontario, who not only comes to bat himself but receives and remits for other alumni, to wit: J. H. White '34 of Haileybury, where he is in the assaying business; and Mr. (lately Major) William Dean '28 and Mrs. D. (née Margaret Stafford '29), Bill having been on duty with a unit of engineers on the west coast and recently returned to C.M.S. Co.—address P.O. Box 307, Noranda, P.Q. Dr. Bell is a geologist for the eastern division of the same company. . . "I am living at Nobleford where I am employed by Alberta Wheat Pool—have two children, a boy of 14

and a girl of 12," says C. W. Keer '26; "It is a long time since I have seen any of the bunch from Ag Alley." . . Claiming our interest as a real old timer (he first attended U of A functions in 1910) Dr. W. W. Bell writes from Victoria (2142 Pentland Road); his wife was Mildred Bell '26 before her marriage. "Wib" is in charge of medicine in the Prince George Military Hospital. He remarks of two of his four boys that, "the oldest is now taller than I and the second a bit shorter, but neither can compete with me in waist-line!" . . It was pleasant to catch up with Marjorie Sherlock '26 of the Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and Mrs. C. D. Moffatt (née Dorothy Young '27) of 3520 Magnolia Blvd., Seattle 99, Washington, by way of brief notes from them. . . Fred P. Irwin '27 is "still Imperial Oil Ltd., associated with the technical group here at Sarnia, Ontario," (458 Maxwell St.). . . James H. Armstrong '28 must be by now a confirmed New Yorker, but we hope he'll like the quarterly whiff of Canada. His address: 2121 St. Raymond Ave., New York 62. . . To represent class '29 there appears to be only a prescription blank which accompanied a remittance from Dr. George J. Cameron, 417 Pitt St., Cornwall, Ontario. . . Eleanor G. Luxton '30 of Apt. 7A, 3025 Sherbrook W., Montreal 25, "deserted the noble ranks of teachers some years ago and I find locomotives much easier to cope with" (this should intrigue the Editor). She continues, "I saw Helen Smith '32 last summer

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on her way to Calgary from Trois Pistoles where she had been indulging in a French Scholarship. Eleanor Galbraith (now Mrs. C. R. Caton) was here en route to Toronto. Ida Ferguson (Smith) '32 now lives in Toronto while her husband is overseas."

1931-1944

"I always like to hear news of the folks who were milling around the Common Room in 1928-1932 and send them my best regards," says J. A. MacLennan '32 who, in partnership with T. G. Norris, KC, practises law in the Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 602 Hastings St. W., Vancouver; and lives at 6070 Cartier St. . . Allison Grant '33 writing from Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, says, "I have three classes of freshman English here and am growing so much attached to life on a campus that it will take a bulldozer to remove me." By the way, Allison's brother Wallace '38 graduated in medicine from Manitoba this year and is "a poverty stricken interne at the Children's Hospital of Winnipeg," while Dorothy '36 is a P/O with the WRCNS at Ottawa. . . A med. of vintage '34, Joseph H. Cooper, like all doctors nowadays, "is kept very busy" at Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y. His street address is 8615 53rd Ave. . . "Since graduation I have spent most of my time in metallurgical work," says David Livingstone '35. "At present I am mill superintendent at Golden Manitou Mines at Val D'Or, P.Q. I was married in 1940 and have my spare time occupied raising a two-year-old son. My brother



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Donald '39 is at present on active service in France with the 4th Canadian Armored Division, RCE."

Now follows a paragraph which you would have read in the last issue if space had been available:

I am afraid my younger readers may accuse me in this issue of favoring the early classes. There will be some truth in the claim partly because I know fewer recent graduates and also because they are rather reticent. Hence if nothing but an address appears here you'll know why—and if these notes are scanty, the remedy is in your own hands. . . Section Officer Agnes M. Hutchinson '36, 65 Park Ave., Ottawa, thinks, "that a number of graduates by reason of living unsettled and unpatterned lives neglect to keep in touch with U of A." She continues, "After College of Ed. I taught school for two years, then joined the Women's Division of the RCAF and have been at HQ for two years." The editors appreciate her kind words about *The New Trail*. . . Another Ottawa, Joan Mayhood McFadden '37 (of 15 Montreal Road) who contributed to the October, 1943, issue, takes the best way of assuring herself that this magazine will reach her. . . I was sorry to miss a talk with S. W. C. Young '38. We met in a summer session jam in the Arts Building entrance, going opposite ways. He did leave this address in the office: c/o YMCA, 45 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo 2, N.Y., U.S.A. . . Edna Patrick '39 of 1242 Fort St., Victoria, B.C., is teaching Household Ec. at Central Junior High in that city. . . A recent visitor to the office was A. W. Bell '37, a chartered accountant in Montreal. He is associated with Messrs. P. S. Ross and Sons, 1619 Royal Bank Building. . . I can only guess at the occupation of Frederick J.

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Brooks '40 from his address: Box 1511, Rossland, B.C., but he obviously believes in *The New Trail*. . . If you are ever in doubt as to what to say in a letter to me take a tip from the suggestions on our tracer card which asks for occupation, further degrees, married name, names of children, honors bestowed, and present address. One of these sent to his parents got into the hands of R. W. Brews '36, and the important half came back inscribed thus: "Wife—Jean H. G. Brews, née Stevenson (B.Sc. Arts '32)—two children John R. and Anne P.—employed as inspection officer, Inspection Board of United Kingdom and Canada, present address 30 Harmer Ave., Ottawa, Ont." There's a model for the reticent souls!

I have room only for mention of one or two in the "forties": first, Margaret Jackson '40 whose home address is 611 9th Ave. NW, Calgary. From her father I learn that she was very ill a year ago but is well again now and employed on war work in Quebec. . . Dorothy Laycroft (née Clarke) '42 writes from 672 Gilmour St., Ottawa, on behalf of herself and her husband, also '42. "We are both employed by the government," she says, "Norman as a chemist and I in postal censorship." . . From 1414 E 59th St., Chicago, Hazelle Bernstein '43 reports to Murray Kendrick. "We entertained at International House and had a splendid soirée." Evidently the "we" refers also to Jean Ball '43, Sophia Gogek '43, Vernon Fawcett '41, and Nathan Safron '35, '36.

My good wishes for 1945 to all fellow-members of the University family, especially to those abroad on the King's Service. I do hope that Capt. G. V. Leech of the No. 9 Can. Gen. Hospital will forgive me for cribbing the fine Shakespearean tag from his appreciated Christmas card: "Whatever is best, that best I wish thee."

GEOFF.

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